Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 35 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1944. PRICE FOUR ANNAS

MISS CHINA

Artist—V. S. Gurjar

History Of The High-Road

(See Page 3)

Our Short Story

STRAIGHT AND NARROW

By M. KRISHNAMOORTHY

"Sir, will you please have me, Sir?" she said.

He was taken aback. It was surprising that she should talk English and such formal, good English at that.

His bold glance swept over her, from head to foot, and he thought what a lovely girl she would be if she were not so horribly emaciated. Her eyes were large and liquid, full of the feminity that marks the Bengalee woman. Her lips, her bosom, her whole body—they seemed to be made for love. But not now; only when she had been well fed, well washed, and well dressed. At present she was miserable spectacle. She was about twenty years of age and clothed in rags. The famine, which had strewed the roadside with the dead and the dying, had left its obvious marks on her. She could hardly stand and was clinging for support to the lamp post. Her voice was feeble and full of dull misery. And when Ramu looked at her she made an unavailing effort to cover up her nakedness completely by re-arranging the rags that served as her saree.

This direct appeal shocked Ramu. He was a normal young man, and a girl had her charms in the eyes of an young male. In a moment, however, pity came surging through his heart and he saw to what an extent of unbearable misery she had been driven by hunger. In Calcutta, and in neighbouring districts, it had become quite common for mothers to sell their female children to traders in human flesh and for young women to sell themselves to those that would feed them and clothe them. There is no depth of self-abasement to which hunger will not drive a man—or a woman.

He took out his purse and held out a rupee to her. She brushed it aside with a hopeless gesture.

"What am I to do with it?" she whispered.

"Why, get some food, of course," he answered, surprised.

"Where?"

"Why, you can get a meal for a rupee at many places" he said, and added with a smile, "Even at Firpo's you can get something substantial."

"And after that?" she asked.

He was silent.

"You are too kind", she said, "But others, they are heartless. To me many give money but want something in return. They sidle up to me and look at me with lustful eyes. Even at the kitchens where they ladle out the gruel they look at me in a peculiar way. Do you know several men have approached me and whispered that there is no need at all for me to starve; they have told me they would take care of me. But the way they leered at me....." she shuddered.

"But what can I do?" asked Ramu, uncertainly.

"Please take me into your house" she pleaded, rapidly, "I can cook, I can wash, I will be a great help to your wife. And all this I will do if only you will feed me. I have seen my father and my mother and my brother die of this terrible hunger." Her voice died away into a whisper and her eyes were bright with the remembered agony of her sufferings.

"But I am not married", answered Ramu, and suddenly felt a helpless anger coming over him. Why, he wondered, should he be discussing all this with a strange girl. He was already late for his office.

"Look here", he shouted, "Take it or leave it. I have no time to stand arguing with a prostitute."

The moment the words slipped out of his mouth Ramu felt like killing himself. He could see the girl shrink back, like a child that had been rudely rebuffed by a person whom it had expected to fondle it.

"I am so sorry", he stammered, "I didn't mean it. You see, the whole thing is so surprising. You speak such good English, you seem well educated. And what you asked me at first. . . ." he blushed furiously "is so very surprising. I really don't know how to make you out. Please forgive me."

"There is nothing to forgive" she replied dully. "After all beggars can't be choosers. Thank you."

And she made as if to walk away and almost staggered and fell down. Ramu caught her.

"Look here", he said, impulsively, "Come with me to my room. There is some bread there You can eat it; yes, and you can have a bath, too. You just stay there till I return from the office. and then we shall see what we can do."

She murmured her thanks and he led her across the street and opened the door of his flat.

"Here", he said, "Here is the bread, the tap is over there, and, yes, here is a dhothi which you can use a saree. I will see you in the evening."

He smiled at her, threw the key of the house to her, and rushed out.

He could hardly attend to his work at his office. He was always thinking of the girl and wondering whether he had been a rash young fool.

II.

That night she told him her story. Her father had been a village schoolmaster in Contai, a learned man and an M.A. who could have done much better in life, if he had not confined himself to village uplift work out of a sense of service. She and her brother had been the only children of their parents and her brother had been a child of some six years when he had died. Her father had adored him. Her mother had been tubercular and the cholera that came in the wake of the famine had carried her off. Her baby brother had also caught the infection and had succumed. Her father was heartbroken at his separation from his beloved wife and had gradually sunk to his grave, heartbroken and hungry. He too had fallen a victim to cholera. And as for her herself, Malaria had got hold of her and the Government inoculators had got at her before cholera. The various charitable organizations had cremated her parents and her brother and had fed her for a few days. And then she had joined the trek to Calcutta where, it was being said, they could get sufficient food. The way had been long and for a person like her, weakened by repeated attacks of malaria, emaciated by lack of food, feeding on wayside roots and herbs and even grass, the journey had been a nightmare. Many of her companions had dropped dead on the way, fathers had to look on when children starved to death, and wives had to hurry on as fast as they could to Calcutta abandoning their dying husbands on the way so that at least their children might be saved. Now and then they got some gruel from one of the kitchens that had been set up by the Government or by private charitable organizations. Many died of cholera and all of them were ill with malaria most of the time. Many mothers had sold their children for a rupee or two each, but those that bought the children would not buy boys. But somehow she had finally reached Calcutta

"And here I am, thanks to you," she concluded, with a smile.

"May I know your name?" asked Ramu.

"Meena", she replied.

"Thank you for the meal", he said, "It is a long time since I ate well cooked food. You see I have to shift for myself. In the morning I manage with bread and milk and at night cook myself some rice and some other side dish. It is only during tiffin time that I can get something tasty from the restaurant at my office."

"I can never repay your kindness" she said "You have given me food and shelter and clothing. And above all you have made a human being of me again. You have given me back my self-reliance and my self-respect."

"Why, that's quite a neat speech of thanks", laughed Ramu "Forget it. Don't embarrass me. After all anybody would have done this much."

"Not at all" she replied, "I can never thank you enough".

"Enough of this" said Ramu, with mock severity.

And that night he could not sleep because the presence of the lovely Meena in the next room was very, very disturbing.

III

It was on a Monday that Meena had come into his house, and the whole week was the happiest and the most peaceful that Ramu had ever known. It was also an exercise in self-control and it made Ramu so proud and contented to know that he had come out with flying colours in his trial. Meena, now well fed, was a vision of loveliness and to live near her was impossible without desiring her, and yet Ramu had been quite the young gentleman. He was haunted by the words with which she had greeted him in the road the moment they met and he knew that he had but to ask for her favours to get them. Now, however, she behaved very modestly and even embarrassed him with the obvious respect she had for him. It was obvious that only hunger and the terrible losses she had suffered one after another had driven her to despair and had compelled her to offer herself to Ramu. She confessed now, with a bewitching smile, that she had behaved so brazenly only because Ramu had struck her, the moment she had set eyes on him, as a second Bayard (Ramu was surprised that she should have heard of this Knight without reproach!) and Ramu blushed with pleasure when he heard her say so. To her he was determined to be a Bayard. It was a very difficult job indeed!

On Sunday morning he awoke early. He expected his friends to visit him and it was necessary that Meena should make herself scarce. If his friends saw her they were sure to get a mistaken idea of the whole thing. They would rag him mercilessly, and fellows like Sunil were sure to spread all sorts of scandals about him and Meena.

She was still asleep. He touched her gently and she awoke instantly.

"Meena", he said, slowly, "I have something to ask of you."

"What is it?"

"Well", he said, "I really don't know how to start. It is so difficult"

"Do you want me to go away?" she asked, in alarm.

"No, no," he hastened to assure her, "I don't want you to leave the house."

"Thank God" she murmured.

"You see", he stammered "my friends will call on me to-day; they usually do so on Sundays....

"And you don't want them to see me?" she asked.

"Yes", he answered, relieved.

He Stood irresolute, unable to decide whether he should let her go or whether he should run out into the street and get her back ... He must marry her ... But his people would never allow it ... Was it to be a mere episode? ...

"Very well, then, I shall go out and wander about, and...."

"No, no", he interruppted, "That is not necessary. When you hear any of my friends come in, just stay in the kitchen, that'll be enough."

She said she would.

But things never happen as we want them to happen. We propose and God disposes. All the morning and all the afternoon none of Ramu's friends called on him. He never missed them at all. He never even thought of going out himself to visit his chums; even the cinema's clarion call left him unmoved! Two was company, and more would have disturbed the charming atmosphere. He hoped and prayed none of his set would disturb them that day.

Early in the night, however, a whole lot of them descended on him, and Meena had just time enough to slip into the kitchen and close the door after her.

"What is the matter with you?" shouted Murthi "Do you mean to say you are at home? Why, we all thought you would have gone out and we merely looked in casually. Haven't you been to see "Queen Christina?" You were saying you would."

"Well", said Ramu, "I just felt tired, and didn't feel like going out at all."

"You had better watch out. Before you know where you are, you will be an old fogie" said Gupta, laughing.

"Tired, my Grandmother", added Murthi, "Why, you ass, you do not work at all at the office and why the hell should you ever be tired? Tired indeed."

"Why don't you leave me alone. Don't bother me", snapped Ramu.

"I say", said Sunil, "What's the matter with you"

"Why do you snap at us like that?" asked Gupta.

"Why? Because you behave like a set of asses, that is why," cried Ramu.

"You had better mind what you say" warned Murthi, "Have you gone mad? Why should our natural remarks upset you so much"

"A guilty conscience, no doubt", sneered Sunil.

In a blaze of anger Ramu swung round on him.

"You had better mind what you say", he warned in a low voice, full of suppressed fury.

A silence descended on the room. Ramu's friends were thoroughly surprised. This behaviour was absolutely unusual and they could see no reason at all for this outburst. As far as they could see they had neither said nor done anything to annoy him.

"What is the matter with you" asked Murthi finally.

By then Ramu had cooled down and had realised he was making a complete fool of himself.

"I am very sorry", he said, in a low one. "I was really unwell all this morning. A bad head-ache, I think. I am very sorry, really."

"Oh, that's all right", they all murmured; but the air of discomfort and restraint that had fallen on them would not pass so easily.

"I think we had better be going", said Murthi.

"Just wait while I drink some water", said Sunil, and made as if to open the door into the kitchen. That was where Ramu's friends usually got their drinks, from the tap therein.

"Don't go in there", shouted Ramu, leaping as if mad at Sunil. They were all taken aback.

"Really, this is the bloody limit", shouted Gupta, "Have you gone crazy? He only wants a drink."

"Yes, I know, but..." muttered Ramu, scarcely knowing what to say or do.

"Come on, let's get out", snapped Sunil, "We won't bother him if he won't remember his manners and decency".

"Bother him my foot", said Murthi, Ramu's best friend, "you jolly well shall get your drink, and I shall like to see this skunk stop me from getting it."

He advanced towards the door, and Ramu barred his way.

All of a sudden Sunil pushed him aside, and Murthi opened the door. And saw Meena.

A stunned silence enveloped them all. Murthi was quite embarrassed. He saw that he had placed Ramu in quite a compromising situation. But Sunil bowed ironically to Ramu and said to the others: "Come, let's be off. Who are we to come in between our gallant Romeo and his lovely Juliet? Doesn't smoke, doesn't drink, but has no objections to girls, virgins, I suppose I should say. A Galahad indeed! But quite the ladies' man."

Ramu could say nothing. He was considered something of a Puritan by his chums and now, here he was in an innocent but thoroughly unexplainable quandary. The way Murthi looked at him made him shiver.

They all left his house, with darkened brows and some with sneering lips. Dull with agony Ramu sank into a chair. He felt absolutely done up.

He was gazing on the floor when he became aware that Meena had drawn softly near and was there standing before him.

"I am very sorry," she murmured.

He looked up angrily but all his anger passed away as he saw she was weeping.

"It's all right" he replied, more or less in a moan.

"Its all my fault", she sobbed.

"Not at all. After all it was I.."

"I should never have come in, never", she cried, passionately, "I should have been satisfied with the rupee you gave me."

He said nothing.

She dried her tears.

"I think I had better go," she said, in a low tone, laying her hand on his bowed head, touching him for the first time during their friendship. He still said nothing. His brain refused to think clearly and his thoughts raced one after another in his mind in a sort of mad crush. His eyes were blinded with tears of impotent rage and he felt so hopelessly helpless. He knew not what to say.

He got up and dried his tears on his shirt sleeves, and when he turned round he saw the front door open and Meena nowhere.

He called out for her. There was no answer.

He stood irresolute, unable to decide whether he should let her go or whether he should run out into the street and get her back. She had come to mean so much to him and he forcibly told himself that he must marry her and settle down. But his people would never allow it; they were most conservative and a stranger girl in their household would never be tolerated. His friends would never stop considering her with suspicion; he could convince Murthi, but the others would never look at Meena except as a fallen woman whom Ramu had picked up. With such widespread disappproval around them they could scarcely be happy. Let her go; it had been but an episode in his life.

But what a lovely, what a thrilling episode it had been! Lovely, soft spoken Meena! What could that frail exquisite thing do in the harsh world outside? What could she do for a living but fall back upon a woman's last resort? What! Was she to be had by anyone who had the money? The Tommies might get her or the well-paying Yankees. No, no, he must never let that happen to her.

He rushed out of the house and long he searched the roads for her, but he never found her.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE HISTORY OF THE HIGH-ROAD

By W. X. MASCARENHAS,
Principal, College Of Engineering, Poona.

Over a quarter of a century ago, a familiar text-book in Indian High Schools used to be the "High-Roads of History".

The generation that pored over that text-book may today be interested in the converse of its title, the History of the High-Road, specially in view of the 450 crore programme of post-war road development in this country recently announced by H. E. the Viceroy.

The origin of the word road is uncertain; some etymologists consider it to be in gradational relationship to the old English, 'ridan', to ride, which gave rise to 'rad', the act of riding, which in turn passed into both road and raid.

In the First Book of Samuel, Chapter XXVII, Verse 10, we read of how when David returned from pillaging Gessuri and Gerzi and the Amalekites, Achish said said to him, "Whither have ye made a road today?" This is the only occasion on which the word occurs in the Bible and its meaning is unmistakable. Shakespeare used the word in the sense of roadstead, a piece of water near the shore where ships may ride in safety or of raid. Milton also sometimes used the word in the sense of raid but already in the early 17th century the modern use of the word was generally established. The older meaning still survives in the word inroad.

Primitive Pathways

The earliest roads were probably game tracks improved and straightened by man for use as footpaths by himself and domesticated animals. Vast areas of the earth's surface are still served by these primitive pathways. In Africa it is possible for a traveller to cross the continent from the Indian to the Atlantic sea board without once leaving the beaten tract. "Probably no country in the world civilized or uncivilized is better supplied with paths than this unmapped continent", wrote Henry Drummond in his "Tropical Africa." "The native tracks are all of the same character all over Africa. They are veritable foot-paths, never over a foot in breadth, beaten as hard as adamant and rutted beneath the level of the forest bed by centuries of native traffic. As as rule these foot-paths are marvellously direct .... Yet within this general straightforwardness there is a singular eccentricity and indirectness in detail. Although the African foot-path is on the whole a beeline, no fifty yards of it are over straight."

In many parts of the world modern highways have developed from prehistoric tracks. In the U.S.A. they often replace Red Indian trails, which themselves follow the old tracks that the clumsy but sagacious bison had trodden out, avoiding swamp ground and selecting sure and direct routes and gentle grades.

The prehistoric long distance roads began as trade routes. Archaeological evidence shows that Baltic amber was carried overland to the shores of the Mediterranian along routes that traversed West and Central Europe during the Early Bronze age. (2000 to 1800 B.C). At about the same time, tin was being carried to the bronze workers of the Levant from Spain, Bohemia and, across the English Channel from Cornwall

The trade in lapis luzuli determined other ancient routes linking up Egypt and Ur of the Chaldees, where the blue gem was in great favour, with north-eastern Afghanistan through Persia and Arabia, the earliest dating to at least 3000 B.C.

Ancient Trade Routes

The earliest trade routes of which we have historical evidence connected Persia with the Aegean and Black Sea to the West and with China to the East. Herodotus has left us what he states is "the true account" of a Persian Royal Road which connected the ancient capital of Susa with Ephesus but it is probable that this Royal Road was far older than the Persian Empire and originally formed part of an ancient road system linking up Sardis with Assyria and Babylon on the one hand and the Aegean on the other.

The earliest route to China led across Central Asia but in the 7th century B.C. another developed through Afghanistan and India; both served as channels for the famous Chinese Silk trade. The Indian route extended through the Khyber Pass to Palimbothra (the modern Patna), thence to Bhamo on the Irrawadi and from Bhamo by a bridle path across the mountains to Tengyueh, the Chinese frontier town.

The first 'paved' road is believed to have been that constructed about 3000 B.C. by the Pharaoh, Cheops to convey the enormous lime-stone blocks of which the Great Pyramid is built. According to Herodotus the road was five furlongs in length; ten fathoms wide, and built of polished stone and the great historian writes that in his judgment the work was "not inferior to the pyramid itself."

Short lengths of paved roads were also probably constructed in Assyria, Chaldea and Crete but the first to construct a national system of such roads were the Carthaginians, according to Servius and Isodorus though no traces of these roads exist today. The Carthaginian made-road system dates to the 5th century B.C.

The Romans are believed to have imitated the Carthaginians and paved the highways throughout their Empire; indeed it was their paved, trans-continental road system that by ensuring rapid communication made their highly centralised Empire at all possible. In solidity of construction the Roman roads have never been excelled and many exist to the present day, forming either the foundation of modern roads or in a few cases, the actual wearing surface itself. A characteristic feature of the Roman roads is their directness. This directness has given rise to the popular idea of their undeviating straightness, regardless of obstacles. Though great lengths might be absolutely straight, Roman roads often curved and twisted to secure easy grades or avoid crossing valleys.

China had an ancient road system comparable in some respects to that of Rome. The roads were broad, well built and paved with huge stone slabs and rivers were crossed by means of stone-arched or timber cantilevered bridges with ornate parapets and picturesque roofs, and, in the case of the larger rivers, by suspension bridges or well-organised ferries. Mountains were often crossed by paved stairways with steps broad and low enough for laden mules to negotiate without difficulty; and in some instances, the crests were tunnelled through to reduce the ascent.

> "Whither have ye made a road to-day?", Achisch asked David, according to the Bible.
>
> Since then man has been making roads—good roads and bad roads, roads for trade and roads for war, trails and tracks, highways and by-ways.
>
> The history of the high-road is a fascinating story.

Marco Polo's Account

Marco Polo has given us an interesting account of Chinese roads in the time of Kublai Khan (1216-1294 A.D.). Of the streets of Kin-Sai, he observes that they "are all paved with stones and bricks, and so likewise are all the principal roads extending from thence through the province of Manji, by means of which passengers can travel to every part without soiling their feet; but as the couriers of His Majesty, who go on horseback with great speed, cannot make use of the pavement, a part of the road, on one side, is on their account left unpaved. The main street of the city, of which we have before spoken as leading from one extremity to the other, is paved with stone and brick to the width of ten paces on each side, the intermediate part being filled up with small gravel, and provide with arched drains for carrying off the rain water that falls, into the neighbouring canals, so that it remains always dry. On this gravel it is that the carriages are continually passing and repassing."

Of road-side arboriculture, he says—"There is another regulation adopted by the Grand Khan equally ornamental and useful. At both sides of the public roads he causes trees to be planted, of a kind that become large and tall, and being only two paces asunder, they serve (besides the advantage of their shade in summer) to point out the road (when the ground is covered with snow); which is of great assistance and affords much comfort to travellers.

This is done along all the high-roads, where the nature of the soil admits of plantation; but when the way lies through sandy deserts or over rocky mountains, where it is impossible to have trees, he orders stones to be placed and columns to be erected as marks for guidance. He also appoints officers of rank, whose duty it is to see that all these are properly arranged and the roads constantly kept in good order."

The Imperial roads radiate from Sian-fu, Nanking and Chengtu, the former capitals and were linked up with a vast net-work of earth roads and bridle paths. They were some 2,000 miles in length. When Peiping (the modern Pekin) became the capital four centuries ago, the arterial roads were made to radiate from it but incorporated large portions of the older system. The southward road to Canton is the famous Ambassador's Road.

Roads Of Peru

Of the Incan roads of Peru, Hernando Pizzaro, a brother of the Conqueror, wrote—"Throughout the whole of Christendom no such roads are to be seen as those which we here admire" Modern admirers of the remains of these roads are even more lavish in their praise and some consider them to have been superior to anything the Romans ever constructed. There were two main roads believed to have been constructed more than a thousand years ago, one from Quito in Ecuador along the Andes and across to Tucuman in Central Chile, a total length of some 4,000 miles; and the other, a small distance inland from the coast and more than 2,000 miles in length. Messages were transmitted from end to end of the roads in an incredibly short time and runners transported goods in short relays with such rapidity that fish from the Pacific reached the capital, Cuzco, 300 miles inland, across mountains 15,000 feet high in less time than is possible by the railway to-day.

Although the ancient Peruvians did not use wheeled vehicles and rode only llamas, the roads were solidly built and paved with well-hewn blocks of black-trap porphyny or surfaced with asphalt,—probably the earliest use made of this material in road-making. The solid masonry forming the causeways, the long lengths of retaining walls, the numerous tunnels, and the fibre cable suspension bridges, anchored in holes cut through mass rock, are ample testimony of the skill and daring of the Incan engineers.

Roads In India

In India the importance of roads has been recognised from the remotest antiquity. The archaeological discoveries at Mohenjodaro and Harappa show that over 5,000 years ago cities were in existence in the Indus Valley having broad streets paved with an excellent burnt brick and provided with an elaborate system of surface drainage.

The Rigveda makes mention of 'patha' (pathway); 'rathya' (chariot-way); prastara (paved way?); 'mahapatha' (highway'; 'setu' (causeway); and also contains numerous indirect references to the value of roads. The other sacred writings and epics and specially Buddhistic literature also make frequent mention of roads. The Jatakas tell of caravans travelling along the route from Shravasti south-east to Rajagriha and of another route from Shravasti to Pratisthan (the modern Paithan), with six chief halting places. The great trade route connecting India with Central and Western Asia by way of Taxila in Gandhara was connected up with the principal cities of the Ganges Valley and many instances are related in the Jatakas of the sons of nobles and Brahmans travelling, unarmed, unattended and in safety, by road to Taxila to be educated there.

In his Arthashastra, Kautilya, the Prime Minister of Chandragupta, the first Mauryan Emperor (reg. 332 B.C to 298 B.C.) gives us a comprehensive idea of road planning in his day. Road-widths are specified for different kinds of traffic, varying from four 'dandas' (24 feet) "for chariot-roads and royal roads" to two aratnis (3 feet) for roads" for minor quadrupeds and men", and varying fines are prescribed for obstructing or ploughing up the various classes of roads.

The Shukraniti also specifies the widths of roads and paths: "The padya or footpath is 3 cubits wide, the beethi (lane) is 4 cubits and the 'marga' (road) is 10 cubits whether in town or village." Roads are required "to be made like the back of a tortoise (i.e. high in the middle) and provided with bridges" and further they "should be provided with drains on both sides for the passage of water."

It would appear that a redumentary Public Works or Roads Department was instituted by Chandragupta. Special Officers were appointed for road maintenance and road amenities in the form of sign-posts and milestones, road-side arboriculture, and wells and rest-houses were provided on a scale that put to shame Indian road authorities of to-day.

Grand Trunk Road

A royal or grand trunk road connected the capital, Pataliputra (the modern Patna) with the North-Western frontier. Megasthenes who was the representative of Seleukos Nikator at the court of Sibyrtios, satrap of Arachosia (Kandahar) and was sent thence (between 302 and 288 B.C.) as the King's Ambassador to Chandragupta (Sandrakottos to the Greeks) at Pataliputra, travelled along this road which was measured by schoeni and was 10,000 stadia.

The length of India from west to east as computed by Strabo was 16,000 Stadia and he tells us that "this is the estimate of Erastosthenes who says that he derived it principally from the authoritative register of the stages on the Royal Road." Arrian also makes his computation of the dimensions of India on the authority of Erastosthenes—"The length again from west to east, as far as the city of Palimbothra he sets down, he says, as it had been measured by schoeni, since there existed a royal roadway and he gives it at 10,000 stadia."

In one of his rock edicts, Asoka (reg. 273-232 B.C.) proclaims—"On the roads also banyans were planted to give shade to cattle and men; mango gardens were planted; and at each half-koss wells were dug; also rest-houses were made; many watering-stations also were made in this and that place for the comfort of cattle and men."

The Chinese travellers Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsang who visited India in the 5th and 7th century A.D. respectively make mention of roads and rest-houses.

During the Afghan and Mogul periods the road system of the country was considerably extended and visitors were greatly impressed by the road-side conveniences provided. Ibn Batuta who reached India in 1333 A.D. wrote of the road from Delhi to Daulatabad—"The road is from first to last inclosed with willow and other trees, so that a traveller seems to be in a garden throughout all this distance. Besides there are at the distance of every three miles the stations of the foot-couriers, at which there are also inhabitants, as already mentioned. In all these stations there is a lodging for the Emperor, with cells for his suite, and for travellers generally. There is no necessity therefore for a poor man's carrying any provisions with him on this road."

The Emperor Sher Shah (reg. 1940 to 1545 A.D.) is credited with having built 1,700 'sarais', altogether, on various roads, with separate lodgings for Hindus and Mussalmans and the Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi claims that whoever entered these 'sarais' "received provision suitable to his rank, and food and litter for his cattle, from Government." Among the roads constructed by this great road builder were a road from the "fort which he built in the Punjab to the city of Sunargaon, which is situated in the kingdom of Bengal, on the shore of the ocean"; a road "from the city of Agra to Burhanpur, which is on the borders of the kingdom of the Dekhin"; a road "from the city of Agra to Jodhpur and Chitor"; and a road "with 'sarais' from the city of Lahore to Multan."

Moghul Highways

The Chahar Gulshan describes the stages of twenty-four of the roads in use in Moghul times. Twenty-one of these have been identified and fully or partly traced, including the Delhi-Lahore, Delhi-Ajmer, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Benares-Patna, Agra-Allahabad, Lahore-Multan, Gujrat-Srinagar and Bijapur-Ujjain roads.

The Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paes, who visited Vijayanagar in the 16th century says of the approach road to that city from Hospet that it was "as wide as a place of tourney, with both sides lined throughout with rows of houses and shops where they sell everything; and all along this road are many trees that the king commanded to be planted, so as to afford shade to those that pass along."

Jean Baptiste Tavernier who visitted India five times between 1640 and 1667, records his opinion "that the manner of travelling in India is not less convenient than all that they have been able to invent in order that one may be carried in comfort either in France or in Italy." Tavernier ordinarily used a small, light carriage drawn by two bullocks which were capable of making "journeys lasting 60 days, at 12 or 15 leagues a day, and always at the trot."

Goods were carried by pack oxen or in waggons drawn by two to

(Continued on Page 16)

London Calling!!

Life Of Karl Marx To Be Filmed?

Frank Launder and Sidney Gilliat, who wrote, produced and directed "Millions Like Us", have, with the backing of J. A. Rank, formed a new film company called "Individual Pictures Limited." They have set a bold programme before them. They are going to make "The Life of Karl Marx" and "The Story of the Industrial Revolution" as their third and fourth pictures.

They regard entertainment as the first principle in film making but they do not think this precludes a mature approach to the social, economic, and psychological background of the British people. In this they resemble every creative maker of films.

The life of Karl Marx, especially from 1848, when he came to England, where he and Engels laid down the basis of Socialism accepted by Shaw and Socialists all over the world and adopted and practised by Lenin and Stalin, is rich and robust material.

"The Life of Karl Marx" will be preceded by "Rake's Progress". It is a parable of England from the '30 to the present day, and a spy story in which the producers hope to employ a new technique—accentuating character rather than action.

Ivor Back From Prison

There were sheaves of telegrams in his dressing room. And many bouquets. There were bows and speech-making followed by a storm of hand-clapping.

Ivor Novello, well-known and popular British actor, released from Wormwood Scrubs after a four weeks prison sentence for a motoring offence, was back on the Adelphi stage. It was in the 1,897th performance of "The Dancing Years."

But it was thinner Ivor. For prison has put him back a stone and a half. A bit nervous, too, but giving a good show.

An astonishing occasion. "Exciting," said Ivor, at the end, "this is the most wonderful and exciting thing that has ever happened to me. If my experience of the last few weeks has enriched me in any way I shall pass the result on to you."

Astonishing! Exciting! For the bows and the speech at the end of the show, the doors of the theatre were thrown open so that even the passers-by in the Strand could join in the excitement.

Shaw's "Safest Insurance"

In a message of good will to the Food Relief Campaign meeting at the Caxton Hall, London, held recently, George Bernard Shaw sent the following message:—

"We must realise that the Anglo-American alliance will come out of this war with a terrifying reputation, not only in enemy countries but in Allied ones. Our air warfare strikes friends and foes alike; and instead of gaining rich cities and subjugating industrious populations we reduce the cities to heaps of rubble, and leave those of their inhabitants whom we do not kill without the means of practising their industries.

"The fact that this horror has been forced on us by circumstances may excuse us; but it does not lessen the terror of it; and terror breeds hatred and brings us into mortal danger of a world combination to deprive us of our vast destructive power.

"From this nothing can save us but a conspicuous humanity in all our dealings with the victims and the vanquished. In 1918, we maintained the blockade after the Armistice and starved millions of children. If we do that again we shall deserve the worst that may happen to us later on. This time we must feed the children at all costs and hazards. Every meal they eat at our table will be a premium of the very safest form of insurance against another war."

Old Moore's Almanac Predicts "Important Events In India" In March 1945

(From Our London Correspondent)

Predictions

What is described as the genuine Longman's "Empire" edition of Old Moore's Almanac for the year of 1945 human redemption has just made it appearance. It claims to give out significant predictions of coming events—the birth of a new era, reform and organisation.

According to this edition, the year 1945 opens on a note of political change and unrest, foreshadowed by the planetary positions at the time of the Sun's entry to the sign Capricorn. Existing European Governments and monarchies totter to their fall and Socialism spreads. Poland and Hungary particularly will come under direct aegis of the Soviet Union.

In March 1945 important events begin to take shape in India. Self-Government take another big forward stride, but is accompanied by the development of unrest and internal dispute among the Indian people.

The year 1945, says the Old Moore's Almanac, will see the deaths of more than two or three famous statesmen, including one British, murders that will keep Scotland Yard busy along with notorious burglaries. A politician—mostly a member of Parliament—and a film star will be involved in a matrimonial scandal, etc., etc..... The Old Moore carries on and predicts events for 1945 in the middle of 1944! All for a penny.

FREE

Youngmen send four annas stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines for your disorders free for trial to get convinced of their action and avoid deception. For full details send -/4/- stamps for the Guide Book (110 pages) Correspondence kept confidential.
KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A., Famous Specialist Gold-medalist, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

"A Capitalist Plan For India"

"It Solves Only One-Third Of The Problem"

Says FENNER BROCKWAY,

British Socialist Leader

India has indeed become plan-minded. Eight leading industrialists began it in January with a report which has just been published in this country as a Penguin Special.

The authors of the industrialists' plan are eight prominent capitalists and financiers who are also Nationalists. They are the eight apostles of the industrial revolution in India....

In a sentence, the authors are the core of the capitalist and financial interests associated with the Independence Movement in India. They represent the "vested interests" which have been challenged within Congress during recent years by the impouring of peasants, industrial workers, and Socialists.

We shall make a mistake, however, if we dismiss their report as merely a 'conscious' self-interested design to further their own economic interests. In contrast with many Indian industrialists and financiers, most of them have proved over the years that they are not prepared to be the "yes-men" of the British authorities. Some of them at least have shown by their association with movements of education and social progress a real desire to see the people of India lifted from destitution, disease and ignorance. Their report has the fundamental and fatal limitations of any capitalists document as we shall see, but this passion for a resurrected and independent India has led to two things unprecedented in any plan which has before emerged from capitalist sources. It approaches the problem from the needs of the people and because of the authors' desire to be free from foreign financial domination, it throws over the orthodox conception of money.

Thus the report opens exactly as would any Socialist inquiry, by examining what is needed to enable the whole Indian people to reach physical, mental and cultural well-being. The authors estimate what it would cost to provide adequate food, clothing and housing for all the people, to establish an efficient health service and a good standard of education. The figure is colossal, but these Big Business men are accustomed to handle millions and are not deterred. First, India must be industrialised—basis industries (power, engineering, chemicals, transport, etc.), and then industries providing consumption goods (textiles, glass, leather, paper etc.) And, of course, agriculture must be modernised.

The total cost of all this is estimated to be £7,500 millions in capital expenditure and £891¼ millions in annual expenditure. A formidable sum for the poorest population in the world! The authors of the report have no doubt that it can be done....

The authors believe it would treble the national income of India within fifteen years, doubling the agricultural output and increasing industrial output five-fold.

What is Missing?

But—every Socialist will see at once that the real issue is not faced. The national income of India may be trebled, but if private capitalism and landlordism (or the Indian equivalent, Zamindarism) persist, the masses of the people will get only a trifling part of the increase. The present national income of India is not sufficient to meet the needs of the people, yet from this scarcity one per cent of the population take 30 per cent!*

The authors of this Report promise to consider later the method of distribution and the relation of the State to economic activities, but these are the first questions to be decided. Unless they are settled rightly, the whole plan must fail.

The increased production which is planned might conceivably be distributed to meet the needs of the people in three circumstances. The first would be by a voluntary decision of the owners of industry as a whole, but that is so unlikely even in Gandhi-ist India that we need not consider it. The second would be by the compulsion of the State: the limitation of profits and the distribution to the whole population of a 'national dividend" reflecting the increased production, as proposed by "Social Credit" advocates. The third circumstance would be in a Socialist society, with common ownership of natural resources industry, finance and transport, and the democratic distribution of the total wealth available among the people.

We suspect that the eight industrialists favour the "national dividend" solution with the retention of private ownership. Well, that might solve the problem of physical poverty, education and health; but unless there were a change of ownership, it would mean the establishment of a Slave State, with the masses of the people well fed and healthy, taught to read and write and to appreciate some culture, but with a small section of the population functioning as the owners of land, industry and finance the real masters of the nation. That is the road to Fascism.

This danger is still greater when we visualise the conditions under which the Plan will be applied. The authors recognise that the State must, temporarily at least, dominate every aspect of economic life from the wages and employment of the workers and the labour of the peasants (or whom, indeed, compulsion is advocated) through every process of production to the final point of fixing prices. Here arises the second question which the eight industrialists have left unanswered: what is to be the character of the State and is it to function through the present possessing class or is it to function for the people as a whole? On the answer to this question will depend whether this State becomes potentially Fascist or potentially Socialist. It will become Fascist if the political and economic control is in the hands of industrial and financial interests. It will become Socialist if the peasants and workers are in control, receiving the co-operation of the technicians, aiming deliberately at the establishment of an equalitarian and libertarian society based on common ownership.

Free Enterprise Again?

We shall await a further report with interest, but it is too much to expect that these eight industrialists will pursue their enquiry to a Socialist conclusion. They necessarily think in terms of capitalism and have revealed their minds in that sentence we have already quoted—"individual liberty and freedom of enterprise will suffer a temporary eclipse."

A temporary eclipse! The fifteen years over, they expect 'liberty" and "freedom" to return—not the liberty and freedom of the peasants and workers to own their land and industries in common and to control them democratically and co-operatively, but hte liberty and freedom of the industrialists to own and control, whilst the masses remain their serfs and slaves!

Despite these deficiencies, this Report is of the very greatest importance for the future of India. The authors have planned in a bold and concrete way. They have shown how the problem of production can be solved, how within the limit of fifteen years can be created the wealth and services necessary to end the poverty, ignorance and disease which have rotted the bodies and minds of millions of Indians for generations.

But to produce enough is to solve only one-third of the problem. The second "third" is the problem of distribution; the last "third" is the problem of liberty. These can be solved only by the people of India, socialist led and inspired, building a movement capable of crowning the solution of the problem of production by winning common ownership, equitable wealth distribution, and democratic and co-operative control within industry and agriculture.

To demand political freedom for India is not enough. The struggle must be accompanied by the demand for economic freedom. We shall be surprised if the peasants and workers will be content to exchange the domination of British imperialist exploiters for the bondage of an Indian possessing class.

*Report of Indian Federation of Labour.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M & S. HYDROELE SPECIALIST
formerly of Wadifalia, Surat.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps.

UNCLE SAM'S EYES ON INDIA!

By R. MADHAVAN NAIR

Lloyd George once declared that he could not build the City of God because the City of London was occupying the site. If we may ring a change from the Welsh wizard the City of God would remain unbuilt even after World War II because the City of New York would be occupying the site. The century will be pre-eminently the American century.

A sensational phase of its dollar diplomacy came to light recently at the time of the International Labour Conference at Philadelphia. It was an attempt to catch Indian Big Business napping. The Indian Employers' Delegate was lulled into the false belief that America was more interested than India herself in securing a fair deal from Britain in the matter of the dollar credits accruing to us from the U. S. A. The question was then gently popped if India would take American capital for the development of Indian industrial resources. "Not if it is 51-49", the Indian delegate is reported to have replied. Nothing daunted, the questioner—who was no less a person than the Vice-Chairman of one of America's leading Banking concerns—ventured hopefully: "What if it is 25-75?" But the Indian visitor put his foot down. He wanted not a dime of American money. He was only interested in American equipment and American technical skill.

NOT A PASSING MOOD

While this is the first authentic information on American offers of capital to India, Press reports have been appearing for a long time now about mysterious attempts to interest Indian industrialists in American capital. A Bombay message, last February stated that U. S. manufacturers had made proposals to certain Indian industrialists for undertaking joint ventures. Another message said: "The post-war plan of vested interests appears to be to set up factories in India for turning out the requisite goods, capital and consumer. British experts have already surveyed the Indian market, and the first industry may be one for the manufacture of textile machinery. The U. S. manufacturers' representatives have also been negotiating with Indian enterprise for selling their patents in India to any one in which they will also have a financial and controlling interest". It is thus evident that the desire to seek an export market in India for American capital is not just a passing mood, but a deep seated idea which America means to pursue in all seriousness. It is for Indian public opinion to consider whether it is not time to resist all such attempts at export of foreign capital to this country, whether it be dollar or sterling

ALL TABLES AND NO CHAIRS

The main objection to the employment of foreign capital in India has always been that it draws away, and out of the country, the surplus production in the shape of profits from year to year a surplus which represented the further production capital for the expansion of industrial enterprise. Sterling capital, for instance, has done a good deal for opening up Indian industrial resources in the early years but the cost paid by India for, these benefits has also been terrible. In striking a balance sheet of the achievements of British capital in India, the late Ramsay MacDonald admitted: "I think there can be no doubt that India suffers greatly because so much of its created wealth is spent and fructifies outside itself." He expressed the same idea in more homely language thus: "India does not export tables in order to satisfy its needs by an equivalent import of chairs. India exports tables in order to pay debts." Now, if India is not going to export any more tables to Britain, she cannot be expected to do so to America either.

The export of tables to Britain without corresponding import of chairs will go on till the last sterling in India is repatriated. Vast sums still remain of British industrial investments in India, and Britain has been successfully resisting the Indian demand to use a portion of her sterling balances for buying up these investments. If these reports about British attempts to start new industries on Indian soil (like the manufacture of textile machinery) are true, the old story of tables and chairs would go on endlessly, and with accelerated tempo.

WANTED AN 'AD HOC' TARIFF POLICY

Indian public opinion with regard to foreign capital had not asserted itself till 1922. It was the Fiscal Commission which first pointed out that witnesses were shy of foreign capital, and that they did not want it to be admitted except under definite restrictions. Still the Fiscal Commission favoured the introduction of foreign capital on the ground that it would hasten the pace of Indian industrialisation. It is interesting to note that some ter years before this, Alfred Chatterton urged exactly the same thing as a argument against affording protection to Indian industries "Protection", he said, "would attract capital from abroad. India does not want a protective tariff to enable an artificial industrial system to be built up, the master of which will be able to take toll of the earnings of the country, and establish a drain on its resources which will in the long run retard progress."

No one knows what the tariff policy in India would be in the post-war years In fact, due to the uncertainty about it, Indian industrialists are faced with the nightmare that their war babies would die out when the war is over. At the last session of the Employers' Federation, Lala Karamchand Thapar made a plea for the formulation of an 'ad hoc' tariff policy to be pursued in the immediate post-war years But even this temporary guarantee of protection has been denied to Indian industry, and Indian industrialists who might lend their ears to offers of American capital would do well to count its long-term cost to the country at large. Rapid industrialisation with the aid of foreign capital is not the same thing as Indian industrialisation. On the other hand, it would mean the Anglicisation or Americanisation of Indian industry. India has enough capital to meet her capital requirements, and as for foreign equipment and foreign technical skill, Russia has shown how to get them without mortgaging the country to the foreign lender.

A FAR-FLUNG NET

Overtures of American capital for the exploitation of indigenous resources have not been confined to India but spread practically throughout the East. A "private survey" of the economic potentialities of Palestine is said to be under way to assess the capacity of the country to absorb new settlers, the capital investment required and the probable direction of economic development. The survey is believed to be sponsored by the American-Palestine Institute. The drama of the American oil pipeline project in Saudi-Arabia is currently being played out before the expectant gaze of the whole world. The fact that the American Government have purchased the interest of two companies concerned, namely the Arabian-American Oil Co. and the Gulf Exploration Co. does not make it less innocent any more than the British Treasury's ownership of the shares of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation has made it less distinguishable from John Company Bahadur of old. In the Far East, the U. S. Vice-President looks forward to as much trade crossing the Pacific in the post-war period as formerly moved across the Atlantic. Writing in the "Sunday Graphic", Mr. Henry Wallace asks his countrymen "to give reasons for Asia to trust us." What, perhaps can be more reasonable than the argument of the gold dollar?

SCRATCH UNCLE SAM FOR JOHN BULL

There seems to be a sneaking belief in the Indian mind generally that in the conflict of Anglo-American Imperialism America would somehow pull her weight on the side of India. There has been absolutely no basis for this belief, and recent developments have proved, if anything, the exact contrary The reported attitude of the U. S delegates to India's demands at the International Monetary Conference alone is enough to destroy the fallacy of a vicarious American sympathy for Indian industrial aspirations. India's demand was also obviously to America's interest, and yet the American delegates led the opposition to it. It may be because Mr. Churchill's credit in America stands high and that President Roosevelt is fighting his election on the British Premier's credit. But whatever the motive, the fact of American opposition remains and that should be enough for us. A more materialistic motive, however, which can be expressed in terms of dollars and cents can be traced in the fate that has overtaken the Indian orders for power alcohol plants. An industrial representative recently returned from the U. S A. has voiced his belief that the orders have been shelved by the Priorities Board in London, and has confessed to a suspicion that American oil companies might have been partly responsible for it. Considering the extent of America's interest in the world's oil supplies, the story is not improbable.

Indeed, it would look as though there is a sort of tacit understanding on the part of John Bull not to let down Uncle Sam on the other side of the Atlantic, and as happened at the International Monetary Conferenre, 'vice versa'. It was an American, President Wilson who said that the process of foreign capital is the process of foreign conquest. India has learnt the lesson only too well, and it was an Indian, Mahatma Gandhi, who declared that American advent in India would in the end mean American influence, if not American rule added to British rule. Are we on the threshold of this joint stewardship?

AILING WOMAN

RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY.
Price Rs. 10-10-0 V.P.P. one Rupee Extra.
ENA AGENCY
41, opp. Prathana Samaj
Girgaon. BOMBAY 4.
T. No. 22550.

FOR TAMING UNRULY HAIR

Lime Juice And Glycerine

A FINE LIME CREAM
FOR GENTS' DRESSING

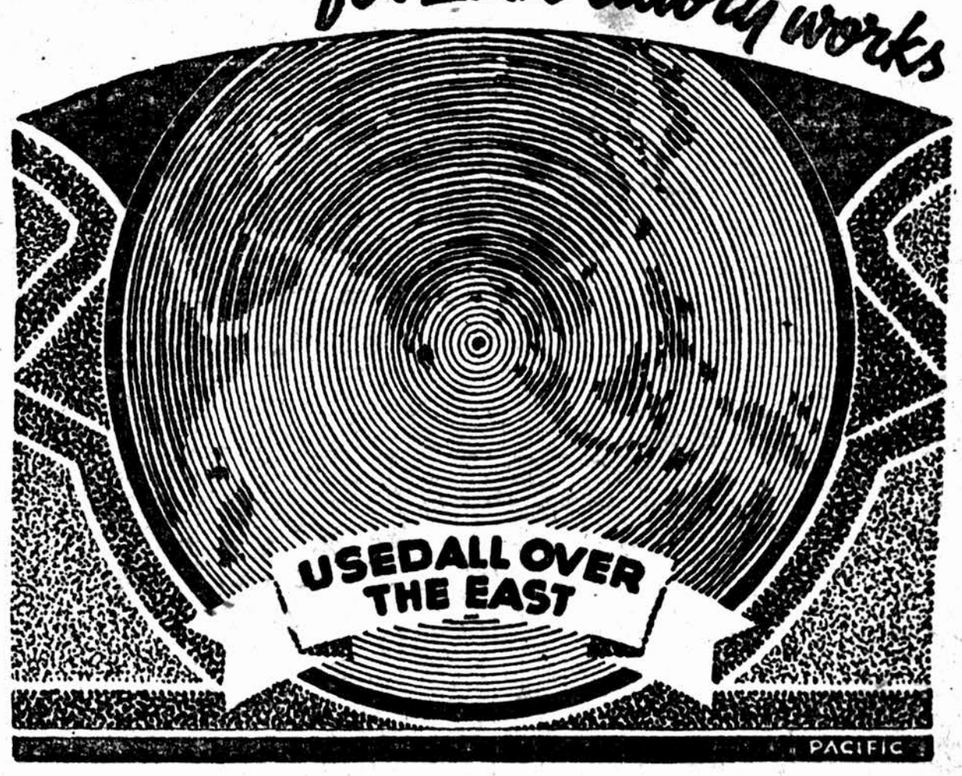
FRAGRANT :: NON-GREASY

Available at all respectable Stores.

A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2

Specify "SIGCOL GLASS" for Laboratory works



GIVES IDEAL RESULTS
IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE, CALCUTTA.

WHO KILLED NARAYANRAO PESHWA?

A VINDICATION OF ANANDIBAI

By T. V. Parvate

The Prabhat picture, "Ramshastri" is an historical biography on the screen. It is an appeal to man's noble instincts and a piece of cinematic art that induces one to follow the path of truth, virtue, honesty, uprightness and courage. Although it depicts an episode from the Mahratta history, it has a universal appeal because of its great theme of justice and fairplay. It is a biography of a great judge of the days of Madhaorao Peshwa, a judge who stood solidly for truth, justice, fundamental human rights as against man-made defective laws and it is a great irony, therefore, that in the biographical picture of such a man, rank injustice should have been done to a woman like Anandibai. Her character as depicted in the film is that of an inordinately ambitious woman who did not stop to consider the murder of her own nephew as too sinful, too criminal for getting the office of Peshwa for her own husband. In reality, as historical research up-to-date shows, she was quite a different character. By painting her as she has now been discovered to be, the main theme of the picture would not have suffered at all. The drama in it would not have been less strong and a great historical character that has figured in "Ramshastri" would have been done justice to. The film is about a great judge, who was prepared to be hanged himself in the cause of dealing out justice, by facing the ruler of his State with the accusation that he was a murderer or an accomplice of murderers and, therefore, deserved to be given no less a punishment than death itself. It is rather unfortunate that in a picture with such a hero there should creep a grave, historical inaccuracy.

Let it be stated here in fairness that Prabhat or the storywriter, Mr. Sukthankar, have not done this deliberately. They have relied on the popular and current belief that Anandibai, wife of Peshwa Raghunathrao, secured from her husband an order to arrest Narayanrao, the ruling Peshwa, whose Regent was Raghunathrao and then changed that order for arrest into an order for killing. Even Mr. K. P. Khadilkar has made use of this legend in his play "Bhaubandki" which was performed during the Marathi stage centenary celebration. But the fact remains that the original records that have become available in the Peshwa Daftar altogether exonerate Anandibai of the heinous crime that popular legend has attributed to her.

Documentary Evidence

Mr. Chintaman Ganesh Karve, a well-known research worker from Poona, published in 1940 a small biographical sketch of Anandibai. After considering all the available data regarding this he adjudicated that the person who changed the order for arrest of Narayanrao Peshwa into an order of murder still remains a mystery, but the responsibility cannot be laid at Anandibai's door. In Peshwa Daftar Part IV Page 90, is published an excerpt from what is described as Anandibai's diary in which she claims complete innocence of the crime, demands an inquiry, complains that her husband did not tell her even about the arrest order because Narayanrao was particularly her favourite nephew (Possibly because he was the youngest). She mourns her misfortune as totally undeserved in this extract.

Documentary evidence goes to establish that Raghunathrao himself was the prime culprit in this affair. In "Itihasasangraha" published by Rao Bahadur Parasnis, this evidence is available. It is well-known that after doing his best and worst to secure the office of Peshwa with the help of the British, he was disappointed and according to the terms of the Treaty of Salbay in 1772 he accepted a pension and lived a retired life at Koparagaon. Raghunathrao was all repentance and wanted to express his penitent feelings to the mother of the murdered Peshwa, his sister-in-law, Gopikabai. He craved permission to present himself before her. In order to carry on negotiations, as to how he should make amends and do penance for his sins, he appointed one Visajipant (who is probably the same Subedar of Bassein, his partisan, who had confiscated illegally the goods and shipment of the Portuguese and was held guilty by Ramshastri in the film) who carried on the talks with General Haripant Phadke and Nana Phadnavis.

Raghunathrao here admits, "I am all finished and I don't want to conceal anything. I did give the order for the arrest of Narayanrao to the Gardis. They argued that while arresting trouble may arise and bloodshed, grievous hurt or even death might result. If any such thing eventuates they must not be held guilty. Narayanrao came and embraced me as he was being attacked and as I was trying to prevent that assault by the waving of my hands, they hustled both of us and killed him. Everything else that followed is well-known. I did not intend his murder, but it flowed from my own doings."

Sardesai's Tribute

Side by side with the diary of Anandibai and this admission of Raghunathrao may also be read the statements of Mahomed Yusuf and Tulaji Pawar, the two main persons concerned with the assault besides the Gardis. They have mentioned a number of names as those of conspirators; Tulaji Pawar mentions even Sakharam Bapu and Bhavanrao Pratinidhi but none even distantly whispers about Anandibai. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that it was a political conspiracy for murder, with Raghunathrao himself at the head and Anandibai had nothing to do with it. It is remarkable that both Messrs. Khadilkar and Sukthankar had to draw on their imagination to create evidence to prove Anandibai's guilt.

Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, who was in charge of the research and editing work of the Peshwa Daftar writes as follows about Anandibai in his preface to the fourth part of the Daftar. He says: "Anandibai has attained undeserved notoriety on account of her alleged complicity in the conspiracy to murder Narayanrao. She was a clever writer and herself penned several charming and dignified letters. She was shrewd and wise, honest and outspoken and always anxious to preserve the dignity and prestige of the Peshwas. Had she been wedded to a better husband, there seems to be little doubt that she would have figured as one of the most patriotic members of the Peshwa family."

Anti-British Attitude

Rao Bahadur Sardesai's tribute would appear to be amply deserved from what she once wrote in a letter to Sakharam Bapu. She was greatly opposed to the entry of the British in Mahratta politics. She says in this letter "At present, the English seem to be intent on finding a place of shelter with us. Once they get in, they oust out original masters and become masters themselves. On the excuse of helping us, they will swallow our all. They tried that game with Suja-ud-Dowlah and Mahomed Ali. They entered as servants and helpers and friends but have now pensioned them off and become masters. The same will happen in our case."

Was she such a villain? Was he so innocent?

What foresight, circumspection and statesmanship of a high order Anandibai displays! Yet it is all gone to waste and she has been caricatured so far by chroniclers as a shrew who tamed Raghunathrao, an ambitious woman who knew no scruples and was bereft of all conscience. The Prabhat picture "Ramshastri" has perpetuated her ignominy on celluloid. Khadilkar did not have all this information, made available by research before him when he wrote his play "Bhaubandki" but even he might very well revise his play and hold before future generations the real Anandibai if he can. But Prabhat cannot plead this. Even Mr. C. G. Karve's little book would have helped them. They did actually consult the Indian Historical Research Institute at Poona for getting details about Ramashastri's career. Why did they not do it in the case of Anandibai too?

Why Not Make Amends?

The privilege of the poet, the storywriter and the novelist to imagine things and make use of them when original information about historical or mythological characters is not available is not disputed. They may draw on their imagination and supply the gaps, as for instance in the case of "Ramshastri" they have beautifully done while depicting his early days, parentage, etc. But when enough material is available, distortion of a historical personage or a mythological figure is not permissible nor is it fair. Anandibai cannot come back to life and lodge a complaint of defamation and lowering in public estimation, but we have no right to desecrate her memory in the way it has been done by Prabhat. Can they not still revise this very fine biography of Ramshastri in the light of the knowledge that is available and remove this blemish from a picture which is a cry from housetops for fairplay and justice?

Prabhat have not meant any deliberate offence to Anandibai. At the most they might be accused of some carelessness. This can be put right. Besides, the main story of "Ramshastri" would not suffer at all by this correction. Instead of showing Anandibai as inordinately ambitious, it should be Raghunathrao. Indeed, Anandibai could be shown as opposed to his plans and better dramatic situations might be produced from that angle. Will Prabhat consider this suggestion and let "Ramshastri" be even a more glorious picture than it is?

I am indebted to Mr. S. A. Sahasrabuddhe, who has written a biography of the elder Madhaorao Peshwa in Marathi for the information about Anandibai used in this article. He pointed out to me the necessary extracts of documentary evidence, etc.

THE BARBER

By C. RAJU

I am usually very particular about my barber, but as the saloon to which I was usually accustomed to go, was over-crowded, I dropped into a new one.

I have by nature an open mind. I always like to give a fair chance to a new-comer. And seeing that this was a newly opened one, I entered it. Fortunately for me there was a seat vacant, over which presided a tall dark giant. Apart from having an open mind by nature, I have acquired humbleness. This has been inflicted on me by my barber.

To all those who are proud and arrogant, let me exclaim that I was also like them once or even more so, and that my present plight is entirely due to my barber. I may not do obeisance to the gods, not even to my mother, but I do it regularly once a fortnight to my esteemed barber. I have known prouder hearts than mine bend timidly before that deity, who humbles us in the most humiliating manner and WE PAY HIM FOR IT AT THE END!

The Cool Villain!

But my new barber seemed to be a gentleman. He politely invited me to take my seat. I settled myself comfortably. Instead of proceeding with his work, he began surveying me. I didn't like it. Already I started feeling helpless. But as I come from a courageous family, I did not like to give in. I smiled and gave him my spectacles and warned him to take great care of it for it cost Rs. 25 not a paltry amount. But this did not take him aback.

The cool villain, I thought, as all barbers are. He put the spects away in the cup-board, and asked me, "Tell me, Sab, how long is it since you last cropped your head?" The insult of it all! The fellow was obviously mean, as all barbers are. But somehow try as I might, I can never tell a lie before a barber. I may tell the most bare-faced lie before my parents, before my friends, but never before my barber. All barbers have a way of extracting the truth from you. I told him it was more than just a month and a half and asked him to hurry up as I would be late for office.

He took up the shearing machine and attacked the back of my head, which has withstood many such onslaughts. Again he turned to me and asked, "What—what—ty-type of c-c-c-crop d-d-d-do you WANT?" He uttered the last word so loudly that it did considerable damage to my tympanic membrane. So that was it He was a stammerer. He had then absolutely no right to insult me by asking silly questions. I could understand a well-spoken gentleman being sometimes impertinent but what right had a stammerer—least of all a stammerer? But as he was waiting for an answer, I was gentlemanly enough to give it to him. So I started. "I want—— s-s-sss-ummer CROP." Now as it happens, I am also a stammerer! But the fellow instead of accepting it in the true spirit, thought I was mocking him and started pounding my head even more vehemently!

Back To Diamonds!

Our delightful conversation seemed to have attracted the attention of other customers. I was determined to keep quiet. I was wondering how be had spoken the first sentence without a stutter, when my doubts were dispelled.

He started narrating his experiences, to which I listened politely, for I had no option. I then discovered that he stammered very badly only when he got excited. I learnt that he had been to South Africa where he had worked in the Kimberly Mines I heard him say, "I have seen diamonds, the size of which would make most of our Maharajas gape." I was about to say that most of the Maharajas I had seen in ancient pictures had gaping features but I kept quiet. I wondered whether he referred to uncut or cut diamonds. (Uncut of course). He proceeded to relate all his trials and tribulations and also how he had picked up English there.

"Please don't think, Sab, that I am an ordinary man," was his comment, "I have always been my master and will ever continue to be." (Obviously a very proud fellow, I thought). "I came over to Bombay, because my mother was ill. Poor woman, she is gone. Of course, I made a mistake in losing all my money in Satta.

Continued on Page 16

PARIS FREED AT LAST: NAZIS SURRENDER

GEN. PATTON ON ROAD TO REICH: TROOPS IN MONTEREAU

S. H. A. E. F., August 26.

Allied troops are mopping up German resistance in the area of Davron about fifteen miles west of Paris. German resistance in Paris has ended.

Paris is liberated after four long years—but Paris is not free of the war, says Reuter's Special Correspondent with the forces entering Paris.

Things are reported to be fairly quiet in Paris. Mopping up continues in the area of Davron, says a S H A E F message.

The message adds:—South-east of Paris, American patrols have reached Marigny Le Chatel between Nogent and Troyes.

NAZI COMMANDER SURRENDERS

S H. A. E. F., Aug. 26.

This morning S. H. A. E. F. repeats the Free French Radio's claim that the Battle of Paris is virtually over and that the German General Commanding the Paris garrison has formally surrendered

The Free French Radio said tonight "General Leclerc has received the German General Commanding the Paris area in the Prefecture of Police in the presence of French Resistance Leaders and Officials of the Provisional Government to draft the official surrender of the German forces in the Paris area.

General Leclerc and the German General, accompanied by Colonel Raul and General Chabon went to the Montparnasse station where the document was signed which read:

'The German Commander gives orders to forces under his command to cease fire immediately. Arms are to be stacked. Personnel assemblies without arms at places to be indicated and will wait for orders there. Arms have to be delivered intact."

NAZI COMMANDER TAKES ROUND.

After his surrender, the German Commander went around the city by car, ordering his strong points to cease opposition; but it is probable that a few scattered groups, completely cut off communication with their units, may not have received the news and will continue to fight.

A German pocket which was by passed, is being mopped up at Davron. 15 miles due west of Paris. Slight opposition is being encountered in the Melun area south of Paris, but it is not expected to hinder Allied movements. To the north-west, the Seine trap has closed still tighter and Allied forces are moving in for the kill.***

S H A E F Communique

Today's S. H. A. E. F. communique from General Eisenhower's Headquarters said that more Allied armour and infantry are in Paris following the entrance of the Second French Armoured Division on Friday morning and all resistance in the southern and south-western outskirts has been overcome. By noon yesterday one armoured column had crossed the Sevres bridge over the Seine and another column had progressed into the southern part of the city. Infantry followed armour and advanced to the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

South of Paris the enemy holds the east edge of the Seine between Villeneuve, Saint Georges and Corbeil. Between Corbeil and Melun reconnaissance elements have crossed the river. No changes have been reported from the areas of Montereau or Montargis both of which are in our hands. The enemy is withdrawing north-east from Montargis and we have patrols as Far East as Troyes.

South-east Of Paris

Fairly substantial Allied forces are operating south-east of Paris. The Allies have liberated Melun after hard fighting and have formed bridgeheads—at Corbeil Melun, Fontainebleau and Montereau. Elements of at least two German divisions have been identified in the area.

New American Drive

Reuter's Special Correspondent cables:—

American troops have started a new drive south-east of liberated Paris, which threatens to cut off the escape of any German forces still holding out around the Capital.

From their Seine bridgehead near Corbell General Patton's men have struck north-east around the back of German troops thinly holding the east bank of the Seine along a twelve miles stretch between Villeneuve, Saint Georges and Corbell. They are making steady progress towards roads leading east from Paris towards Nancy, Metz and Rheims.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the United States Third Army cable: General Patton's troops have entered Montereau, forty miles south-east of Paris.

****

LATEST NEWS ON PAGE 14

****

GERMAN DENIAL

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The German Overseas News Agency to-day quoted a Berlin military spokesman for this statement:

"Allied reports about the surrender of the German General Commanding the troops in Paris are a pure invention. The General has refused outright all Allied demands to surrender.

German troops in the Paris area continue to fight with dogged determination against Allied forces and the mob of the town which are attacking the Germans from all sides. An unequal battle with a superior enemy is in full swing".—Reuter.

AMERICANS IN RHEIMS

Nazi Escape Gap Sealed: Le Havre Within Range Of Allied Guns

S.H.A.E.F., Aug. 26

Gen. Eisenhower in his communique today said:

"Elbeuf has been liberated and Allied troops between there and the sea are rapidly approaching the Seine. The river Risle has been crossed at many places and our troops hold both banks as far north as Montfort Sur Risle We have taken Honfleur and Beuzeville.

Further, to the south-east Epaignes and Saint Georges du Vievre are in our hands and British and Canadian forces have made contact with American troops."

The junction of Canadian an United States troops west of Elbeuf has effectively sealed off any means of escape the Germans might have had to the south. American troops are pouring across the River Risle at least at six points.

LE HAVRE WITHIN RANGE

The great seaport of Le Havre whose capture will be invaluable to the Allies for supply purposes, is now within range of their guns and the Royal Navy is intercepting German vessels trying to sneak out and escape. As their position hourly worsens, the trapped Germans throw-

****

Vichy Liberated

LONDON, August 26: The Vichy Radio has issued statement, issued from General Staff Headquarters of the French Forces of the Interior, saying "Vichy is liberated."

The statement which was signed at 2 p.m. today by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponteral, Commander of Vichy, was followed by an appeal by Municipal authorities to the population of Vichy to proceed with their daily jobs.—Reuter.

****

ing caution to the winds are attempting to cross the Seine by daylight and Allied aircraft are taking a tremendous toll destroying and damaging scores of tanks and motor transport.

The attack on Brest is in progress with ground naval and air forces cooperating.

The Allies are closing in all round the pocket west of the Seine. On the north the Allies have reached Pont Audemer on a narrow front.

The Allies have advanced between the Seine and the Risle rivers to Bourgtheroulde due west of Elbeuf.

ALLIES WITHIN 8 MILES OF ROUEN

The German News Agency stated today that the Allies have reached Rheims, 108 miles from the German border north of Saarbrucken. The nearest point east given by official Allied sources is Troyes, 133 miles from Germany.

German reports that the Americans are already in Rheims are not officially confirmed at S H A E F

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the First Canadian Army cables:—

Canadian troops are now within eight miles of Rouen and are nearing the Seine everywhere from Louviers to the sea

Canadian armoured elements have reached the Seine east of Louviers at a town called Saint Pierre du Vauvray. The advance is continuing at top speed.

German vehicles are clogging roads six and seven abreast in a tremendous traffic jam The bulk of this transport is doomed as it would be impossible for the Germans to get it across the river.

An army spokesman said that between 30,000 and 40,000 Germans are estimated still to be on the west bank of the Seine along with masses of transports and large numbers of tanks.

LIBERATION OF SOUTH FRANCE NEARLY OVER

Allied Column In Secret Thrust Reaches Lake Geneva: Italian Border Town Captured

LONDON, August 26.

An Allied column in a secret thrust well beyond Grenoble is reported by Swiss sources to have reached the southern shores of Lake Geneva at Evian and the Swiss frontier in the same area.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy Cables.

The South France invasion troops are now near the Italian border, it is officially announced. Nearly all of South France has been liberated.

French and American troops have reached the Rhone in several places and occupied Arles, Tarasoon and Avignon.

In Toulon, the maritime arsenal has been captured.

STEADY ADVANCE

To-day's Mediterranean 'communique' states: "Steadily advancing American and French troops have reached the Rhone at several points in Southern France and have driven near the Italian border in the Alps. Several more important towns have been occupied or entered, including Arles, Tarascon and Avignon on the Rhone, and Cavaillon and Carpentras in the same sector, and Briancon on the Franco-Italian frontier.

Except for pockets of enemy resistance notably at Toulon and Marseilles, nearly all Southern France, east of the Rhone and south of Avignon and Briancon, has now been liberated.

In Toulon French troops have captured the maritime arsenal and portions of the city to the east. Sporadic resistance continues in Marseilles.

NAVAL SUPPORT

The 'communique' adds:—

A report received from the Naval Commander off the southern coast of France, covering twenty-four hours ending midnight August 23rd—24th, indicates that the unloading of troops and stores continues satisfactorily.

A naval bombardment was carried out on enemy positions between Marseilles and Giens. After the bombardment in the Giens area, United States destroyers landed a small force of French troops without opposition.

Enemy guns in the Cannes area were engaged in the early hours of the morning by destroyers and numerous fires were started. In the same neighbourhood units of the United States Navy destroyed gun emplacements and fired on concentrations of motor transport. Pillboxes were also attacked and a fire was started in an oil storage depot.

Naval aircraft continued their activity by successfully attacking communications and transport. It is reported that on 25th August the destroyers "Aurora" and "Sirius." with the French battleship "Lorraine" and the French cruiser "Gloire", were in action with enemy batteries at Cap Mandier south of Toulon.

Allied light coastal craft operating near Genoa attacked two enemy vessels with torpedoes. One of the enemy ships was sunk and the other damaged.

BRIANCON—LINK WITH TURIN.

Abdul Kholek Quereshi, special correspondent of the Associated Press of India at Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean, cable:—

While Marseilles and Toulon are being steadily cleared in bitter street by street fighting, the Seventh Army swinging eastwards of Grenoble has entered the town of Briancon on the Franco-Italian border about ninety miles inland. Briancon which is only fifty miles west of Turin, commands a passage from France into Italy. Built on the slopes of defensive heights overlooking the confluence of the Durance and Guisane Rivers, it is one of the highest towns in France. It is a 4,500 foot high fortress flanked by natural entrenchments of deep river Gorges. With the capture of this town the 'communique' claimed the liberation of nearly the whole of South France east of the Rhone and south of Avignon and Briancon.

It is now apparent that the Germans chose to put up suicidal defence in the Toulon and Marseilles Port areas to draw our main forces and prevent vigorous pursuit of their troops withdrawing up the Rhone Valley.

Nevertheless strong American tank groups hurled westward to reach the Rhone towns of Arles, Tarascon and Avignon in an attempt to block the great national roads against the retreating German Panzers. The advance up the great highways on both sides of the Rhone north of Avignon, continued in full blast. German transport fleeing in the direction of Lyons up the straight river course was strafed mercilessly by M.A.A.F planes.

In Marseilles the Notre Dame Dela Garde area with its Byzantine Basilica which commands a view of the whole city, harbour and fort and lookout station to the west of it, is the chief centre of German resistance.

General Tassigny's French troops, making further progress in the occupation of Toulon, have reduced all pockets except Fort Malbousquet and Les Six Fours area.

Balkan Developments

MOSCOW, Aug. 26: An official Soviet statement to-night says that the former Rumanian Dictator, Antonescu, is under arrest held by the Rumanian Royal Guard.

Rumanian troops have occupied Carpathian passes.

The Bulgarian Government has assured the Soviet Government of absolute neutrality.

The Bulgarian Premier has informed the Soviet Government that if German troops enter Bulgaria Bulgaria will oppose them.

Antonescu refused peace terms, including annulment of the Vienna Award.—Reuter.

FUEL DUMPS ATTACKED.

More than 300 bombers to-day attacked four fuel dumps in the triangle between Compiegne.Soissons—Laon. The attack lasted nearly two hours. Other planes attacked five important oil plants in Germany.—Reuter.

RETURN TO NORMAL CONGRESS WORK

District Committees To Be Revived

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION TO-DAY: ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS TO BEGIN IN RIGHT EARNEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

District Congress Committees in Bombay which had remained dormant during the last two years are likely to restart functioning at an early date. Enrolment of Congress workers will start in right earnest.

Except for about fifty workers who are still detained or imprisoned, all Congress workers belonging to the city of Bombay who had either been detained or sentenced since August 9, 1942, have now been released. They are naturally eager to resume their organisational activity.

NO MASS C.D. NOW.

Mahatma Gandhi has made it clear that there can be no mass Civil Disobedience at this stage. While he has stated that everyone has the moral right to offer individual Civil Disobedience, he has also made it clear that in order to be 'civil' it can only be offered after due notice to the authorities. Any organisational activity in contravention of any laws in force is ruled out for the present.

Congressmen in the city, however, feel that there are still avenues open to them to function within the law. It is recalled that the notification declaring illegal the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other Congress bodies, refers only to their "branches'. The District Congress Committees, it is argued, appoint their own office-bearers and manage their own affairs and are in no sense "branches" of the B.P.C.C.

FLAG SALUTATIONS TO-DAY.

It is understood that city Congressmen propose to inaugurate this move by holding flag salutations this morning. Flag salutations on the last Sunday of every month was a part of the normal activity of every Congress Committee and city Congressmen hold that there can be no objection to the resumption of this activity.

Approached by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" to explain the position, Mr. S K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee said:—

"Since most Congressmen are now back in the city there is a natural anxiety on their part for the resumption of the normal activity of the Congress. In my opinion there are no difficulties in starting our day-to-day work. The position has been made clear, beyond possibility of doubt, by the statement issued by Government before the symbolic demonstration of August 9 and the Government's explanatory note issued subsequently.

"Gandhiji has clearly indicated that Congressmen should engage themselves in their usual routine activity including the 14-point constructive programme on which special emphasis is laid. Since my release I have been meeting many Congressmen in various wards of the city and I find that they are all very keen and eager to reorganise the normal activities of the Congress.

NO BAN ON DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

"I have very carefully read the Government's order of August 9, 1942, declaring certain institutions unlawful. I am definitely of opinion that there are a number of smaller Congress organisations in the city which are not banned under this order. While our main organisation, namely, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, comes under the ban, our District Congress Committees have not been brought under its purview. Except for the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Government have not interfered with the District Committees. Their offices were not sealed nor their property attached. The Girgaum Committee was made an exception probably because it was housed in premises owned by the B.P.C.C. I may, however point out that this Committee was only a tenant of the Congress house for a number of years and paid rent. Prof. Gharpure, the President of this Committee has been advised to approach Government for the return of its records, furniture and moneys.

"The District Committees have not been functioning as before, because most of the office bearers have been in jail. Now that most of them are released and at their duties it is possible for the Committees to function normally. The Government can have no objection to this in view of their policy explained in the note of the Government of Inda immediately after the symbolic demonstration of August 9, 1944."

"NORMAL ACTIVITY."

Giving an instance of what he termed "normal activity" Mr. Patil said:—"We can immediately start Congress enrolment. The members enrolled are of the Indian National Congress, which institution has not been declared unlawful. We can also hold our usual functions like the monthly flag salutations and the like without contravening, prohibitive orders, if any. In fact, to-day being the last Sunday of the month, I am told there will be flag salutations in many places in the city. These will be purely symbolical.

"Congressmen have been advised to engage themselves in as many of the constructive activities as they can according to their special aptitude and the opportunities available. They may also interest themselves in other useful activities like collections for the Kasturba Memorial Fund

"My earnest appeal to Congressmen in the city is that they should not lose heart because the situation is so oppressive but to rise to their fullest height of responsibility and so conduct themselves as to maintain the honour and integrity of the greatest institution in the land."

MAYOR'S APPEAL.

Mr. Nagindas T Master, Mayor of Bombay in an appeal to the city said:—"Since my release on the 17th of April last, I have kept myself in close touch with Congress activities and in intimate contact with Congress workers. I have found that in an emergency, Congress workers can rise to the occasion. From my experience of the work of Congress workers in the matter of relief to victims during the last explosion. I can say that I am convinced that normal Congress activities can be successfully taken up in furtherance of the 14 points of the Constructive programme indicated by Gandhiji. The discipline and firmness of Congressmen and also of the public on the 9th of August give further support to my conviction. Steps are being taken to harmonise these efforts and to put them on a systematic basis of work. I have been going round to different centres and Mr. S. K. Patil has joined me since his release. I have not the slightest doubt that no Government or authority conscious of its duties as a democratic state could think of interfering with normal activities of the Congress. The various Congress organisations in the city to whose normal activity no objection whatsoever could be taken under the provisions of any ordinance have commenced functioning and are further taking steps to observe and carry out their normal functions.

"Flag salutation on the last day of every month, educating the public on the real implications of the present situation with particular reference to various statements of Gandhiji, Harijan uplift, amenities for labour, helping people in day-to-day affairs, and attempting to bring more and more harmonious feelings among different communities could be among the important activities under contemplation of the Congress. I feel that very soon these and other items of the constructive programme will be in full swing and the Congress organisation in the city will come into its own.

"Gandhiji has made the position clear and if there be any unjustifiable interference in these normal activities—which I am sure will not be the case—it will be deplorable."

WANTED CONGRESS MEN SURRENDER

ALMORA, Aug. 26.

Two more Congress workers of the Almora district who had been declared absconders by the U. P. Government in connection with the disturbances of 1942 have been arrested.

Thirteen more Congressmen of the Almora District are now wanted by the police in connection with the August disturbances.

COIMBATORE, Aug. 25: Mr. K. P. Thiruvenkadam a Congressman, who had gone underground since August 1942 and who was wanted by the police in connection with the August disturbances, has surrendered himself before the Additional District Magistrate, Coimbatore.—A. P.

COLLECTIVE FINES

MIRAJ, Aug. 26: The Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi State has levied collective fines of Rs. 10,000 on Banhatti, Rs. 5,000 on Savalgi, Rs. 2,000 each on Jagoal, Navalgi and Kalhali and Rs. 1,000 on Bhandegani as he found the inhabitants of these places either participating in activities destructive of public property or giving refuge to men engaged in these activities or not helping to discover such men.—United Press.

HUNGERSTRIKE GIVEN UP

BAREILLY, Aug. 26: Two revolutionary prisoners, Keshoprasad and Muktinath, at present lodged in the District Jail, Bareilly, have given up their hungerstrike which they started about a fortnight ago.—A. P.

PROFESSOR IN DETENTION SCORES

BAREILLY, Aug. 26: It is learnt that Prof. S. A. Asrani of the Benares Hindu University, who is a detenu in the Bareilly Central Prison, has been declared successful in the Associate Fellowship Examination of the Royal Aeronautical Society of England, with Aerodynamics and Aircraft Design as his special subjects. He finished the first part of the examination before his arrest in August 1942 and appeared for the second part by special permission of the U. P Government, in May last.—A. P

Charkha Spinning Competition

Under the auspices of the Shivaji Park Charkha Sangh, Charkha Spinning Competition will be held to-day (Sunday), between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., for one hour only.

For the past and present Charkha Spinners of the above Sangh, three Prizes of Rs. 10, 7 and 5 will be given to the best spinners respectively. For the non-members of the above Sangh residing in Bombay and the suburbs, similar prizes will be given to the best spinners.

For the encouragement of Charkha Spinning, five consolation prizes of Rs. 2 each will be given to children only. The Charkha Sangh requests all Competitors to bring their own Charkhas and Falkas. Only Cotton will be supplied by the Sangh.

The result of the Competition will be decided by a Committee and its decision will be announced in the papers by the Sangh Secretary.

The presentation of the prizes will be made on the 9th Sept. in the Sangh premises **at 6 p.m.**

INDIAN STUDENTS DEMAND PRIORITY

LONDON, Aug. 25: The Students' Majlis, organisation of the Indian students in Britain, is understood to be making representation to the Ministry of War Transport to secure facilities for the return of Indian students to India.

A large number of students in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester and Leeds completed their studies a considerable time ago, and it is claimed that their return to India should be considered a priority case. A considerable number of students have qualified as first class engineers and technicians and are most anxious to return to India at a time of the vast industrial reorganisation.

AKALI CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF C. R. FORMULA

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

A very strong and influential section of Sikhs have challenged the leadership of the Akali Party and has launched a vigorous campaign in favour of the Congress-League settlement on the basis of the Rajaji Formula. They started their attack with the Amritsar District which is the stronghold of the Akalies. Conferences were also held by Sikhs at several places and resolutions supporting the Congress-League settlement and wishing success to Gandhi-Jinnah talks were passed.—Orient Press.

Tandon On Fight For Freedom

ALLAHABAD.—"The fight for freedom has to go on without interruption or abatement, without dejection, with a firm heart and with discipline in our ranks. We will have to pass through greater trials, but suffering is the badge of all lovers of freedom", said Mr. Purushottam Das Tandan, Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, who has been released after a detention of two years in a press interview today.

Asked if he thought that conditions prevailing in the country at the time of the Lucknow Pact in 1916 were returning, Mr. Purushottam Das Tandan replied, "To my mind, the Act of 1916 was unfortunate. There are certain principles which must be adhered to by a nation. They can only be sacrificed at its peril. The surrender of the essential principle of the Indian national unity which was made at that time has been at the root of many of our subsequent troubles."

Mr. Tandon proposes to stay for some time in Allahabad and take complete rest.—A.P.

S. P. Mishra Surrenders

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 25.

Pundit Satyandra Prasad Mishra, M.A., LL.B., youngest brother of Pundit D. F. Mishra, an ex-Minister of C.P., who had been absconding since August 1942, nas, in response to the appeal of Mahatma Gandhi reported himself to the police.—United Press

QUIT ORDER ON "MILAP" ASSISTANT EDITOR.

LAHORE, Aug. 24: Mr. Khemchand Suman, Assistant Editor, "Hindi Milap", was served with an order by the Punjab Government asking him to quit the Punjab within 48 hours.

Mr. Suman who was released from detention on July 14 was served with another order by the U.P. Government under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance restraining his movements within the Hapur Police Station, Meerut District, and asking him to report fortnightly to the police.—United Press.

TAGORE CONVENTION AT OXFORD

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Admirers of late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore are holding at Oxford next Christmas "Tagore Convention".

The Oxford Union Society has offered its premises for the meetings of the convention.

One of the tasks before the convention will be drawing up details of Tagore scholarship which is being sponsored by the Tagore Society.

Mr. George Hulton, the newspaper proprietor is taking a leading part in organising the convention.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8 for 15 days.

Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 23, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

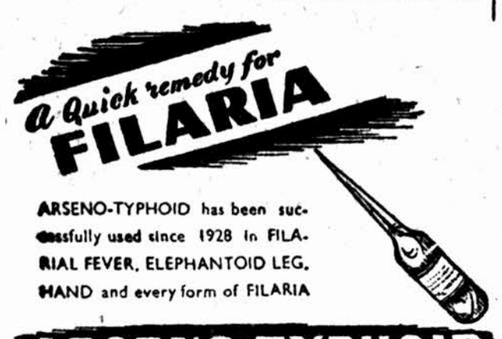
INFALLIBLE BODY AND SEX BUILDER

HAPPITONE

GOLD, STORAX, YOHIMBIN COMPOUND

Price Rs. 2 Postage Extra.

Dr. PREM'S LABORATORIES. LAHORE.


A Quick remedy for
FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID
Particulars Free From
CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH
6 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

4th WEEK OF FUN!

Director KARDAR'S

Crazy Comedy!

"SANJOG"

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p. m.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Bhadrapad Shud 8, 2000.
Muslim: Ramzan 7, 1363.
Parsi : Aspandurmad 28, 1313.
Sunrise : 7-23 a.m. Sunset : 7-58 p.m.
Hightide : 6-12, 17-38.
Lowtide : 11-23, 24-29

To-day's Engagements

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ, SANTA CRUZ An Exhibition of medicinal herbs will be opened by Dr. B. Bhujanga Rao to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santa Cruz.

ALL INDIA PEOPLE'S THEATRE ASSOCIATION : Harindranath Chattopadhyaya on "My Conception of People's Theatre", Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), followed by demonstration.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: M. R. Gopalachar, will resume the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' to-day (Sunday), at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly., at 10 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION : Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nityadas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Eligibility to impart Spiritual Message" in English, at Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING : To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Dasturji Bode will deliver sermon. At 6-15 p.m., Philosophy class conducted by Dasturji Bode.

YOUNGMEN'S HINDU ASSN : A Conversational Meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, when Sri K. M Munshi will speak.

DADAR-MATUNGA YOUTH ASSOCIATION : A meeting of the members of the Association will be held at 4 p.m., to-day (Sunday) at the Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga, when the president will explain the programme of the Association.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ : A meeting of the Keralites of Matunga will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m., in the Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga, to demand the necessity of Woodhead Enquiry Commission visiting Kerala to acquaint themselves of the conditions there.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES : Swami Sambhuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

CUTCHEE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : Under the auspices of the Association Sjt. Gulabshunker A. Dholakia, Acting President, Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad, will speak on "Present situation in Cutch" to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., in C. V. O. Mahajan Wadi (Pala Gali Bhat Bazar), Sjt. Narbheram Papat will preside.

THE NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY, (BOMBAY): The School Day Celebration of the Society's Kannada School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Mysore Association, Bhaudaji Road (near King's Circle), Matunga, when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

GOWD STRASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA, BOMBAY : A meeting of the members of the Community will be held at 5 p.m. (N. S. T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Sabha's Office 5/6, Khote Bhuwan, Sarasvat Colony, Matunga to consider the question of the construction of a common hall for the community.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE DEBATE CIRCLE: A meeting will be held under the auspices of the above circle at 129, Abdul Rehman Street when Mr. Zari *(Joint Secretary Muslim League) will deliver a lecture on 'The condition of Muslim Masses in India'* to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon (N. S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY : Public lecture by Dr. J. C. Chatterji, at the Anand Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, today (Sunday), at 9-45 a.m. (S. T.), on "The Buddha on Social Welfare".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public lecture on "God and Prayer." Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain. to-day (Sunday), 6-15 p.m.

MUSLIM DEBATING SOCIETY : A general meeting will be held under the auspices of the society at Memon Jamat Khana Hall near Crawford Market, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., when a debate will be held on "Doctors are more beneficial to the Society than Lawyers". Mr. H. U. Khatri will propose the subject and Mr. Kazi Ismail will refute it.

COMMEMORATING LIBERATION OF PARIS : A "Te Deum" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Pro Cathedral of Holy Name, Wodehouse Road to commemorate the liberation of Paris and the victory of the Allies in France.

His Grace the Archbishop will speak on the occasion and officiate at the "Te Deum."

Railway Timings

G I. P RAILWAY.

The following is the revised time table of the arrivals and departures from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, of mail and express trains on the G. I P Railway lines from August 1 :—

Trains	Arrivals H. M
Madras Mail ..	7-35
Peshawar Express ...	9- 5
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ...	10-20
Poona Mail ...	10-45
Deccan Queen ...	11-30
Madras Express ...	12-40
Calcutta Mail via Allahabad ..	14-45
Punjab Mail ...	16- 5
Poona Express ...	19-35
Bhusawal Fast Passenger ...	20-50
Poona Fast Passenger ...	22- 5

	Departures H. M
Bhusawal Fast Passenger ...	7-00
Poona Express ...	8-10
Poona Fast Passenger ..	11-00
Madras Express ..	13-35
Punjab Mail ...	14-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ..	16-30
Deccan Queen ...	17-10
Poona Mail ..	17-20
Calcutta Mail via Allahabad ...	20-30
Peshawar Express ...	20-50
Madras Mail ...	22-00

NEW MILLION RUPEE LABORATORY

Shiraz Ali Hakim's New Project : D. R. Billimoria For Hollywood

BY T. V. P.

A million Rupee scheme has been launched by Mr. Shiraz Ali Hakim, Proprietor of Famous Cine Laboratory. Realising that it is usually lack of enough capital to erect an up-to-date film Processing Laboratory and Studio and the lack of highly specialised Technicians to conduct them, Mr. Shiraz Ali Hakim has taken up this work.

The Government having realised the necessity of propaganda through the Screen, have encouraged Mr. Shiraz Ali Hakim to set up an up-to-date Cine Laboratory and Studio by giving all facilities. An entirely new building for this is under construction at Mahalaxmi, Bombay, and in order to import latest Laboratory and Studio Equipments from Hollywood (U.S.A.) and the United Kingdom, his Chief Engineer, Mr. D. R. Billimoria will shortly leave for Hollywood.

Mr. Billimoria is well-known in the Cinema Industry and has a considerable experience to his credit as an Artiste, Director, Producer and Laboratory Engineer. During his sojourn, he will be visiting well-known Studios and Laboratories in Hollywood as well as in England to study the latest technique in Motion Picture Production both in colour and black and white and select latest equipments for the new Laboratory and Studio which would bring within very easy reach the Hollywood finishing technique for the films produced in India.

It is a creditable effort on Mr. Shiraz Ali Hakim's part to contribute his mite for the development of the Cinema Industry in India, which will prove of great help to the producers in this country.

I.F.I. SHORTS AT POONA AND SHOLAPUR

A report from Sholapur says that a programme of exhibition of short reels on behalf of Government was successfully carried out this morning at the Prabhat Talkies under the supervision of Mr. H. A. Kolhatkar and Mr. Hassum, Distribution Manager and Public Relations Officer respectively of the Information Films of India; The theatre was packed by leading educationists, Government officers, respectable citizens and High School and College students.

Mr. S. G. Patwardhan, proprietor of Prabhat Talkies introduced the guests and giving an account of the work done by the Advanced Instructional Association at Sholapur, said that the short reels were found very useful in imparting knowledge of various subjects coupled with entertainment to students and unlettered people. He pleaded that short reel production should be continued even after the war and suggested that these should have a commentary in Marathi so as to reach the masses more effectively.

Mr. Kolhatkar in a short speech surveyed the work of the Information Films of India during the last year and suggested that similar reels be produced by the Film Producing companies after the war.

Mr. Hassum in his speech pointed out that the Information Films of India have successfully covered the various events of the present critical stages of the industrial and social life of the country.

A similar gathering was held at Poona. Minerva Talkies a few days ago.

"URVASI" GOES ON SETS

Jayant Films' performed the muhurt of their million dollar production "Urvasi" one of the greatest love story of Kalidasa's conception and of Sanskrit literature last Thursday at Mohan Studios, Andheri.

Mr. Babubhai Jani is Director and Producer of this production. Prem Adib and Shobhana Samarth—Ram and Sita of epoch-making Prakash's "Ram Rajya" play King Vikram and Queen in "Urvasi"

Urvasi, the celestial dancer will be Sadhona Bose, which speaks for itself.

SUNDAY MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS

"Trial of Kharkov" at Roxy at 10 a. m.
"Alankar" at Royal Opera House at 9-30 a. m.
"Riding High" at Regal at 10-30 a. m.
"Moon Over Miami" at Eros at 10 a. m.
"Son of Monte Christo" at Strand at 10 a. m.
"The Hard Way" at Metro at 10 a. m.
"Swiss Miss" at Palace at 10-30 a. m.
"The Citadel" at Aurora at 10-30 a. m.
"King Kong" at Capitol at 10 a. m.
"Pratisohe" in Bengali at Broadway at 10-15 a. m.

100,000,000 CLAPS IN 10 MINUTES

OVER A CUP OF TEA

The audience simply went crazy ; for ten minutes the theatre hall echoed to the sound of clapping. Such was the grand success of the orator. But do you know he was terribly nervous just before his appearance ? He was nervous, because his voice was cracking. And to face a huge audience with a failing voice—what a prospect! A cup of tea was his last hope. And it did work a miracle. His voice became clear and distinct. Tea indeed works such miracles only if you care to choose the right brand. In crisis, therefore, remember Valley View.

KEEP YOUR PARTY GAY

Valley View TEA

VALLEY VIEW TEA CO.: CALCUTTA & DELHI

Sole Distributors:— MASCON PRODUCTS,
10, Mubarak Manzil, 104, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS IN C, D and E (WEST) WARDS.

The work of renewing the current ration cards by pasting slips over them will be done during the current week at the shops mentioned below in C, D and E (West) Wards.

Those whose cards are registered at any of the shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours for renewal and also for issue of rations at the ration shops concerned during this week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and at the Govern ment Grain Shops 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

C WARD.

Communal Store No. 31.

D WARD.

Ration Shops Nos.: 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 125, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 140, 142, 147, 149, 153, 156, 161, 372, 373, 374, 375, 389, 390, 437, 460, 473, 474, 475, 485 488, 502, 536, 552.

Govt. Grain Shops Nos.: 5. 7. 24, 25. 32, 55, 81, 88, 101, 109, 114 118, 122, 157, 164, 165, 220

Communal Stores Nos.: 6, 22, 36, 48, 58, 67.

Co-operative Societies Nos.: 3, 5.

E (WEST) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos.: 94. 96 111, 138, 143, 152, 154, 155, 169, 221, 224, 229, 369, 386, 463 505.

Govt. Grain Shops Nos.: 18, 19, 31, 59, 66, 125, 184.

Communal Stores Nos.: 37, 72.

Magistrate Kanga Transferred To Mazagaon

Mr. F C. Kanga, Presidency Magistrate, is transferred to Mazagaon Court to officiate in the place of Mr I. S Haji, Presidency Magistrate (retired).

UNMARKED CLOTH BALES UNEARTHED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Aug 26.

Numerous unmarked bales of cloth have been unearthed from Dhanki village of Viramgam.

Poilce raids continue

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

Rs. 75 For All-Correct Solution

Fifteen Competitors submitting all-correct solution get Rs. 75 each.

A. L. Doodhbhate.
Plot No. 139,
Bombay 28.

G. L. Talwadekar,
Rehmat Bldg., 2nd floor,
Room No. 56, 434,
Arthur Rd., Tardeo.

R. M. Kanabar
C/o L. O Vora,
Minerva Mansion.
Sandhurst Road.

Mohanlal V. Shah,
74-76. 1st rloor,
Borah Bazar, Fort.

Kakubhai G. Kapadia,
82, Dady Seth Agiary Lane,
Bombay 2.

Ebrahim Valji,
149 2nd floor,
Khoja Mohalla,
Bombay 9.

Hatim N. Tankiwala,
200 Nagdevi Street,
Bombay 3.

B. A. Laud,
Hindu Colony,
Plot No. 12.
Dadar.

M. M. Mistry,
2, Old Bazar Lane,
Mahim.

AKOLA

Mohomad Umar
Footwear Store,
Tajnapeth Akola.

JALGAON

Chimanlal K. Suratwala,
Dana Bazar,
Jalgaon.

KARACHI

M. N. Chittanah,
Sindish,
Karachi.

KALYAN

Mrs. Bhagirthibai Achwal,
Kapad Bazar,
Kalyan G.I.P. Rly.

UJJAIN

Ebrahim K. Bhagoorwala,
Bhagoorwala House.
Moholla Nawapura,
Ujjain.

VADVAH

Hatimbhai Hatimohomad Hussein,
Sadar Vatar,
Vadvah, (Nimad).

Two Errors Rs. 5-2-0 Each

There were 170 entries with 2 mistakes so each of them gets Rs. 5-2-0.

Maganlal Bhanji (24 PRIZES)
C/o Tulsidas Bhojraj,
Chikhal Gully,
Mulji Jetha Market.

R. M. Kanabar (10 PRIZES)
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

A. L. Doodhbhate (9 PRIZES)
Plot No. 139,
Bombay 28.

Kakubhai G. Kapadia (9 PRIZES)
82 Dadyseth Agiary Lane,
Bombay 2.

B. A. Laud (7 PRIZES)
Hindu Colony,
No. 130, Dadar.

M. M. Mistry (3 PRIZES)
No. 2. Old Bazaar,
Mahim.

Ebrahim Valji (3 PRIZES)
House No. 149, 2nd floor,
Khoja Mohalla,
Bombay 9.

Ramniklal Pranlal (3 PRIZES)
Opposite Three Lamps,
Walkeshwar Road.

Surendra Dhirajlal (2 PRIZES)
74-76, Bohra Bazaar Street,
Fort.

Fernandes Basil (2 PRIZES)
"Domnic House",
1st floor, Gaiwadi,
Girgaum.

Gyan C. Advani (2 PRIZES)
Bhagwan Mansion.
Near Metro Cinema,
Bombay 2.

Valabhji M. Devia,
Gora-Gandhy Chawl.
2nd floor, Room No. 37.
DeLisle Road.

Meghji Ghela Devia.
Curry Road.
Bombay 3.

G. Philip.
Welcome Hotel.
Frere Road Fort.

B. J. Kapadia,
20, Mangesh Senol,
5th floor.
Fort

Asok Shah.
C/o Jayant Desai,
74-76. Bohra Bazaar,
2nd floor, Fort.

M. V. Shah,
74-76. Bohra Bazaar,
Fort.

Nalini Shah.
74-76 Bohra Bazaar,
Fort.

B. J. Shah,
129, Bazaargate Street,
Fort.

Sharif Khan,
C/o Army Navy Sports,
1st Marine Street.
Dhobi Talao.

Bhanoomati U. Patel,
Moti Mansion,
Khetwady Main Road.

A. P. Hamawala,
Jinwala Building,
Captain Colony,
Tardeo.

Velji Dossa,
C/o Premji Moolji,
3, Chinch Bunder.

Jenambai N. Bandookwala,
Lehri Building, Baloo Street.
Sandhurst Road.

N. A. Methiwala.
Play House
Lokhand Bazaar,
Bombay 8.

Ishaq S. Lakha,
76, 2nd floor.
Mohamedali Road.
Bombay 3.

B. T. Relvani
Tribhovan Road,
Bombay 4.

Himatlal Amritlal,
C/o Kirtikumar and Co.,
384 E. Kalbadevi Road.

J. M. Shah.
87 Mody Bazaar,
Mandvi.

M. K. Kesri,
C/o Abdulabhoy Fidaali and Co.,
24, Sutar Chawl.

V. M. Dighe,
Kaka Building,
505, Kalbadevi.

Shekh Adamali Usufali,
Niwas Bldg.,
Bara-Imam St.,
Bombay 3.

Ramji Narsi,
C/o Haji Kasam Chawl,
2nd floor, Kajipura,
Two Tanks.

Jenabhai Adamali,
134/3 Abdul Rehman St.,

T. M. Amarsi,
Maskati House,
Mohomedali Road,
Bombay 3.

Miss Fatma A. Bastawala,
Mohomedi Manzil,
2nd floor Mohomadali Road.

A. Gaffar Fattamy
Novelty Blouse Store,
New Charni Road.

M. S. Shetty,
Shed No. 23,
Ordnance Depot,
Sewri, Bombay.

Akbarali Jaffarbhai,
Bazar, 1882, Cadel Road,
Mahim

Hirji Versi,
Plot No. 153,
Hindu Colony,
Matunga G.I.P.

Mrs. Hyder,
511 A, Ratan Manor,
College Back Road.
Matunga.

M. J. Adani,
Plot No. 425,
Shradanand Road,
Matunga G.I.P.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

M. K. Toprani, (2 PRIZES)
Sea View,
G B. Road.
Ville-Parle.

Mrs. S. C. Mazumdar,
Salmona (U. F.),
Ghodbunder Road.
Santa-Cruz.

S. S. Nirgun,
Ruwala Road,
Santa-Cruz.

D. S. Waysavkar (2 PRIZES)
73, Station Road,
Thana.

AKOLA

Mohamad Umar (5 PRIZES)
Foot-Wear Stores,
Tajnapeth, Akola.

AMALSAD

Baby Zubeda (2 PRIZES)
C/o Habib Mohomad,
Amalsad.

AHMEDABAD

Miss T. D. Green,
Green Villa, Mirajpur Rd.,
Ahmedabad.

BHUJ CUTCH

J. G. Vohra,
C/o. Gulamhushen Mohomadbhoy,
Saraf Bazar,
Bhuj Cutch.

Mitra Mandal,
Secy., A. H. Abdulla,
Minara Masjid Road
Bhuj Cutch.

Memon A. Hamid H. Abdulla,
Near Minara Masjid.
Bhuj Cutch.

Memon A. R. Alimohomed,
Vokhla Falia,
Bhuj Cutch.

CALCUTTA

M. M. Sindhi,
P. 388/A Southern Avenue,
Calcutta.

GOKUL

Punjibehen M. Choksi (2 PRIZES)
Gandhipoora,
P. O. Gokul,

M. M. Shah,
Gandhipura,
P. O. Gokul.

INDORE

B. A. Balkrishna,
New Cloth Market,
Indore.

JALGAON

Chimanlal K. Suratwala,
Dana Bazar,
Jalgaon (Khandesh).

KARACHI

M. N. Chittanah (3 PRIZES)
Sindish,
Karachi.

Himibai Mithibai,
U. S. Mess,
Blue-Gate.
Karachi Cantt.

KARJAT

Fijabai Alihushen,
Karjat (Kolaba).

Hakimudin Alihushen,
Karjat (Kolaba).

KAMPTEE

Mohd. Bashir,
Daloli Street,
Kamptee C. P.

MADRAS

U. H. G. Bhaila (3 PRIZES)
26 Perianna Mastry St.,
G. T. Madras.

MORA

Dadiba B. Daruwala,
Mora Bunder,
Dt. Kolaba.

NERAL

Abdeali A.,
Neral (Dt. Kolaba)

POONA

Badrudin Asgarali,
984 Laxmi Road,
Ravivar Penth,,
Poona City.

Hushen Karim,
1912, Blundel Road,
Camp Poona.

S. N. Laddha,
Commerce College,
Poona.

PALANPUR

Hansa S. Mehta,
Old Post Office,
Palanpur.

RAJULA

Ambalal N. Pathak (2 PRIZES)
Taluka School,
Rajula (Kathiawad),
B. S. Rly.

SENDHWA

V. M. Shah (3 PRIZES)
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHWA (Indore State).

SAHADA

Ajijshaw E. Panwala,
Post Sabada.

SANGAMNER

S. D. Deshpande,
Sangamner,
Dist. Ahmednagar.

PALGHAR

Lalubhai Chhiba,
Post Palghar,
Dt. Thana.

UJJAIN

Ebrahim K. Bhagoorwala (8 Prizes)
Bhagoorwala House,
Moholla Nawapoora.
Ujjain.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	10
B	4
C	16
D	17
E	14
F	3
G	11
H	8
I	5
J	7
K	2
L	1
M	13
N	18
O	15
P	12
Q	6
R	9

Soogrrbai E. Bhagoorwala,
Bhagoorwala House.
Moholla Nawapoora.
Ujjain.

WADWAH

Hatimbhai H. Mohomadhushen (4 PRIZES)
Sadar Vatar,
Wadwah (Nimad).

VERAWAL

Memon Osman Dada Adenwala, (2 PRIZES)
C/o. Haji-Mohomed Dada,
Cutlery Bazar,
Verawal.

Memon Ahmed Hasham Sorathia,
C/o. Haji Mohomed Dada,
Cutlery Bazar,
Verawal.

VAPI

Goolabbhai Jamnadas,
Daman Road,
Vapi.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 5th September 1944, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight.

People's Court In Germany

By VERNON BARTLETT in the "News Chronicle"

The proceedings of the People's Court have to achieve two incompatible ends—to discourage others from following the example of Field Marshal von Witzleben and his fellow-conspirators and at the same time to convince the German public that there is virtual unanimity in rejoicing over the Fuehrer's escape. To discourage other would-be conspirators, punishment has been drastic and includes everyone, however remotely responsible.

But that fills the German people with doubts. On one thing they really have been nearly unanimous throughout the last half a century or so, and that has been in their respect for the rigid and ruthless traditions of the German officer class.

It must be remembered that Hitler is not only the political head of the State; he is also Commander-in-Chief of all its armed forces. That so many high-ranking officers should have broken the tradition of unquestioning loyalty to the Commander-in-Chief must have convinced many Germans that the military situation is even graver than they had realised.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the official news agency circulated first an account of the proceedings of the People's Court to foreign contries nearly 10 hours before the embargo was removed on any account in the German Press. This account for Germany emphasised three points designed to help Dr. Goebbels out of his difficulties.

To counteract the growing weariness of factory workers the President of the Court called the conspirators "a band of reactionaries", thus supporting the campaign started by Dr. Ley, Nazi Minister of Labour, against "the blue-blooded pig-dogs." A good deal was said about this "horrifying picture of human degradation", lest more intelligent Germans should be tempted to ask themselves whether the motives inspiring these Generals were not perhaps respectable ones.

Finally, an appeal was made to the deep patriotism of the German people by an absurd statement that "British explosives and British fuses" were used. And such is the contempt for the German people that nobody explained how or why German officers who could easily obtain locally manufactured explosives for their purpose should seek to obtain them from an enemy country.

Life In Allied-Occupied France

(Continued from Page 20)

English she remembers: "Good afternoon. Gin? Whisky?"

Ersatz Stuff

Although German equipment is of the very best, the little incidentals are often very very ersatz. One unit found an entire carton of German matches. The heads were so small it took almost an entire box before they could find one that would light. Another unit found a deserted Nazi camp with a container of coffee still on the table. The coffee could be identified only by a faint aroma, but it looked like black leaves of acorn shells.

In most places the Germans are retreating so fast they have little time, or perhaps it's lack of equipment, to do any serious booby-trapping. But once in a while they rig up a trap.

One patrol was searching an abandoned German headquarters area for valuable documents or mayhap a secret weapon or two. Down the row of tents they went finding nary a thing. The last tent had its flaps pulled back wide. Inside could be seen papers, flags, equipment of all sorts, even a portable radio. The patrol stopped forward eagerly, then stopped short. They sneaked up cautiously and found dozens of wires leading from the tent to little anti-personal grenades hidden all around.

The German soldier is an interesting curio to the average Allied soldier. For years we have heard tales about how tough he is, how sullen and surly when captured, how finely disciplined, how deeply instilled with Nazi ideology.

Now our men in Normandy are seeing lots of German soldiers. And they wonder who has been giving them all this nonsense anyway.

Doesn't Care!

Here is what the men in the front lines have divined about their opponents: Jerry can be tough as the devil. If he wants to fight it takes a lot of getting to get him out. But mostly he doesn't care much about it. When he has the advantage, as on D-day when he was secure in fine dug-in positions, he can be a beastly nuisance. But when he's on the run, when the boys get him going, he likes to bring out that white flag and Hitler can go to hell.

The German Army, at least the part of it that we have seen is not full of supermen, not by a very long way. Many of the prisoners coming back are now men who have been forced into the German Army to avoid slow starvation. All this not to indicate that the opposition is as nothing Far from it. The Germans are crafty, they have had time to prepare positions, they have shorter communication lines than we have (when the air force lots them be used).

But there seems to be little or none of the fanatical "we'll die before surrender" attitude. Briefly it is this: the Allies have found that the German can be killed and he can be captured. That's all they wanted to know.

He'll fight dirty, dirty as hell. He'll hold up his hands and when someone comes after him, another man in the same foxhole will open up. He'll use every brass-knuckle trick in the book. But it didn't take long for the Allies in Normandy to discover that, and his trickery doesn't do him much good now.—USOWI.

★ When Writing To ★

Advertisers

Please Mention This Paper

Professionalism In Cricket

By J. C. Maitra

Everybody interested in the uplift of Indian cricket wants professionalism to be introduced in the game. The phenomenal advance of cricket in England and Australia is mainly due to professionalism. It is an unquestionable fact that only those who devote their whole time, energy, attention and intellect to the development of a particular branch of sport, art or science can rise to a much higher strata than those who attend to it partially. Despite the sham amateurism prevalent in this country, the overwhelming majority of our players have to earn their living by other means than cricket. Even the few who are exempted from doing anything else but play cricket have little facilities to reach the highest pnnnacle of world cricket.

WANT OF SOUND COACHING

To start with, there is no coaching worth the name in this country coaching to be helpful an effective must be given only—at the very beginning of a player's career. It should be imparted at the schools. That is not being done and if it is done, it is imparted by amateurs who have very little technical knowledge of the game themselves. So instead of helping boys to develop their game in the correct way, the so-called coaches, of rather sports-masters, misguide them through their own ignorance. It must be remembered that just as a school teacher has to be trained in his profession, a cricket coach or a coach in any game for the matter of that, must be trained in his calling

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE

In England they have produced a class who follow this profession from generation to generation. If Indian cricket is to reach the high standard attained by England and Australia, India must follow the same policy unless and until we have coaching from the bottom, we can not obtained the best result by coaching only at the top It is common knowledge that our leading players are reluctant to take lessons even from well-known foreign coaches. The fact is that it is rather difficult for them to change their style and method of play at a late stage of their career So they prefer to evade them and avoid their instructions. It is only those who are exceptionally keen that try to learn whenever possible.

CREDITABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

It is therefore necessary to create a tradition among players for learning scientifically and systematically, so that they will always love to learn more and more. But there must be incentive for them to improve. It is really a wonder that, in spite of all the handicaps set in the path of our cricketers, they have been forging ahead. Some of them have even reached world standard. The late Amar Singh, Mohomed Nissar, Amir Elahi and C. S. Nayudu among bowlers, C. K. Nayudu, Amarnath, Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali among batsmen have received high recognition from foreign critics in recent years. These are only a few among the great constellation of our famous cricketers. Had they the benefit of coaching, training and scope which their confreres in England and Australia had, I have not the least doubt in my mind that they would have risen to far greater heights than they did

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

It is generally complained that we have not produced fast bowlers of the calibre of Larwood, Farnes, Wall and Constantine or spin bowlers of the stamp of Grimmett, O'Reilly, Freeman and Verity. While the complaint is justified it is forgotten that we have done very little to produce such men. You cannot get them for the asking You have to provide our players the same facilities which made the English and Australian stars what they are before you can ask the former to step into the latter's shoes. Apart from coaching by trained and experienced hands, you have to provide them with the means of livelihood whereby they can bend all their energies, enthusiasm and intelligence to make the most of their opportunities.

ORGANISATIONAL WEAKNESS

But professionalism in any large extent, is still a far cry in India. It is not that our players are reluctant to take up cricket as a profession. Unlike England, we do not treat our professionals with any distinction of discrimination from our amateurs. The late Amar Singh and Amarnath were treated on the same footing of equality as any other player. I am sure many others would willingly join their ranks if they had the opportunity to do so. Unfortunately Cricket—from the organisational point of view—is still in its infancy in India. Bombay the home of Indian Cricket, does not even now play its matches on an organised basis. Friendly matches between Gymkhanas and Clubs are still the order of the day!

MEANS OF REVENUE

After fifty years of cricket, we have not a league tournament up to now. All matches, barring the Pentangular and the Ranji Trophy, are played without any gate charges Then how are you going to engage professional players for these matches and pay them adequately? The Gymkhanas and some of the wealthy Clubs may engage coaches, but they cannot afford to entertain professional players in their teams. It is, therefore, imperative that our matches—to be interesting and attractive to the public—should be arranged on a competitive basis like league and knock out tournaments and then efforts should be made to raise money from their exhibitions. Only when they earn money in this manner, the Gymkhanas and Clubs would be able to engage and maintain professional players in good numbers.

WHERE TO BEGIN

Perhaps it will take some years before this plan can be put into effective use. To watch friendly matches during week-ends free of charge is one thing and pay to witness competitive games from day to day is another. Bombay has already thousands of keen followers of the game. If a beginning is made with the week-end and holiday matches to draw them into a closed arena like the Brabourne Stadium to witness some interesting engagements, they may be induced, like the football and hockey fans, to pay for their admission. That is the only way to create a revenue which will ultimately grow sufficiently high to pay for professional players.

TRAINING OF COACHES

Meanwhile, the provincial and State Cricket Associations the Cricket Club of India, the Gymkhanas and other prominent clubs would do well to engage the services of some of our old players as coaches. After the war, professional coaches from England and Australia may be imported, but with the distinct understanding that they train a few of our men in the art of coaching. The Board of Control would be well-advised to send a few noted players, who are willing to become professional coaches, to learn the technique of teaching in England, as the All-India Lawn Tennis Association had done in the case of Ranbir Singh.

DUTY OF BOARD OF CONTROL

It is an acknowledged fact that without sound coaching, whether in cricket or any other game, nobody can rise to his fullest height—and coaching to be sound must be given by trained hands. Then a player must be able to devote all his time, energy and intellect for the development of his game. He can only do that if he is free from other work and the worries of winning his daily bread. That means he must be a player by profession. Then he must have facilities to play in competitive matches frequently—and that too in different places in and out of the country under different conditions, and also against his betters. It is only by doing so, he gains experience and learns how to use his talents to best advantage. It is the duty of the Board of Control and provincial and State associations to help him to achieve this object.

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Miraculous Cure For **PILES**

NO KNIFE
NO OPERATION
ONE APPLICATION OF

PILICON

PILE OINTMENT
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF
Rs. 2|8 per tube with applicator
Mfd. By W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
LEEDS—ENGLAND
AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS
NOTE: In case of constipation, use Castophene Chocolate Laxative.
Agents: CASTOPHENE Mfg. Co. Karachi

OUR WORD OUR BOND

For prompt execution of your orders, write to:

BHARAT INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.

STOCK SHARE & FINANCE BROKERS.

Guru Bazar, AMRITSAR. Telegram:—BITRUST.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE.

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders. DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding) ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation, etc. etc.) with latest modern apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any week day. (Saturdays 2 p.m to 4 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally send the full history of your case in detail if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment' of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as. extra) by Money Order or Postal Order (or by V.P.P. for Rs 2-10) for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods" Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about hormones, vitamins, rejuvenation, beautifying the bust, contour, female disorders, etc, etc. is described in minutest detail in this handbook Nothing like it ever published before. ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED"

"CLINICAL DEPARTMENT"

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (B.C.) opposite Lloyds Bank, 261/263, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.... Phone, No. 24297.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL

Bravo Mohanlal Jhanji. I appreciate your courage. I have come to help you. Communicate at once Vishnu Bhawan, Dadar. Phone No. 60191, Durgapershad Varma Gwaliorwala. 5875

MATRIMONIAL

Rich, handsome Musalman, 28 years bachelor, Graduate, lonely, merchant, permanent abode in Bombay summer on hills, sportsman, high family, cultured, modern, teetotaller of North India, desires marrying Muslim girl of any faith or sect. Could also meet the girl to enable her to see and choose for herself. Strict confidence assured. Write Box No. 5782, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rich Hindu youth of noble family and good earning. Wants to marry Gujrati or a Deccani cultured girl. Apply with full details to Box No 5882. "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Classes, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank. First in India 8 times winning 9 prizes in London Examinations. Courses for non-Matriculates, Matriculates and Graduates. Morning or night classes. Easy instalments. New batches formed 30th August and 20th September.

Get London, American degrees, Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 5835

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwala, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. 5864

BUSINESS OFFERS

Obtain lists of young girls, boys. 441 hobbies from Introductions. Panaganj, Aligarh. 5740

AGENCY WANTED

Influential and well established Agents with Branches in different parts of northern India require Agencies for all types of material. For particulars apply to: The Agents Corporation of India, opp. Scindia House. New Delhi. 5852

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Mill Stores Wooden Articles, Picking Sticks, Rollers, etc. Wooden Packing Cases, Slate-Frames. Can be had from: P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur. (Cochin). 5849

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We manufacture Cycle valve tube and Sewing Machine Rings. Asian Rubbers. Shahdara (near Lahore). 5831

PURE HONEY

Madhu-Kosh Honey and Apiaries Mahableshwar. Our Honey can be had at Eruchshaw Bldg., 249, Hornby Road, 5th Floor, Fort, Bombay. 5738

GWALIOR RECORDS ANOTHER DOUBLE

Punters Again Placed On Right Side

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 26.

The fourth day of Poona summer meeting was put on action in cloudy and threatening weather but rain spared during the proceedings.

Well backed horses scored in most events and punters who again patronised in very big numbers wound up on the right side.

The Maharaja of Gwalior who has been racing with conspicuous success scored a double again and several of the Gwalior candidates occupied the minor places.

In the last event, the first division of the Arabian Plate, Majnun Anwah a rank outsider inspite of his tardy beginning shot over the last bit like a bullet and paid Rs. 208 for each winning ticket.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Division III—Distance 1 mile.
M/s S. A. Poonawalla and S. S. Chenoy's KANZ SHAMMAR 8-11 Sanker 1
Rao Bahadur Thube's FAITHFUL 8-11 Raut 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJENDRA 8-11 Mohd. Khan 3
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's PRINCE FALIH 9-0 Virsingh 4
Not run: Indian Money, Happy Boy.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, Hd.,
Time: 2 minutes 1 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 50 and Rs. 38.

THE BARODA PLATE Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's KHUDA HAFIZ 8-7 Virsingh 1
Mr. J. M. Jan Seddiqui's LADY GULNAR 8-4 Burn 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's LORD BILL 8-7 Raffaele 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's SHALIMAR 8-7 Jones 4
Not run: Faram, Wing Commander
Won by 3 lengths, S-hd., Hd.
Time: 1 minute 21 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 107. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 39 and Rs. 20.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 8-11 Evans 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PETER 9-0 Raffaele 2
M/s. Permanand and Deepchand's ROBINHOOD 9-0 Marrs 3
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's DAHMAN YUNUS 9-0 Khade 4
Not run: Iraq Marshal.
Won by 3 lengths, Hd, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 59 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 224. Places Rs. 69, Rs. 31 and Rs. 36.

THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's TRUSTY 7-13 Carr 1
Mr. E. D. Pandole's PAILA NUMBER 8-9 Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHAND BIBI 9-3 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET DREAM 8-12 Britt 4
Not run: Scotch Mist, Sammy Brass.
Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 47 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

THE BARODA PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Sir Homi Mehta's REX 8-7 Thompson 1
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's PATHAN 8-7 B. McQuade 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's CULTURED PEARL 8-4 West 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's BLUE WONDER 8-9 Jones 4
Not run: Promise Me, Birthday Rose, Monastery, Pomme de Manjri, Chelsea Rose, Versatile Vamp.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 17.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE 9-4 Magan Singh 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's INDICATION 8-13 Z. K. Khan 2
Mrs. J. A. Grimshaw's HIGHLAND LAD 8-9 Dasarath Singh 3
Mr. E. C. Forsyth's TREGENNA 7-8 Kan Singh 4
Not run: Sporting King.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, S-hd. 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 34 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 27 and Rs. 21.

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 8-10 Jones 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 8-12 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Idar's NO WONDER 8-2 Brace 3
Mrs. S. Bashir Ali's MONEL 7-11 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Ayesha.
Won by S-hd. 1 1/4 lengths, S-hd.
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

THE BARODA PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's HAPPY FATE 8-9 Burn 1
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole's CYRENAICA 8-12 Sibbritt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 8-7 Roberts 3
Messrs. Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-12 West 4
Not run: Dandy.
Won by 3 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 31.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.
M/s Latiff and Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 9-0 Kan Singh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAHARANA 9-4 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's RED BLINKERS 9-0 Carr 3
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's FLOWER OF CALCUTTA 9-1 Marrs 4
Not run: Kaid Saoud, Halfaya, Malik Al Jiyad.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 208. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 27 and Rs. 83.

Satiranjan Shield

The following matches in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament will be played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, today (Sunday).

5-15 p.m.—Combined Ops. vs. St. Xavier's College "A".

6-15 p.m.—W. I. A. A. Staff vs. Royal Artillery.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 26

The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 400 for September delivery and small business was reported. Thereafter there was no buyer and trading automatically stopped as the floor level was reacted. There were sellers at Rs. 400 bu tthere being no buyer the market was in a fix.

COTTON ARRIVALS.

Central Provinces 117, East African 2,544. Total 2,661 Bales. Since the beginning of the season 18,47,846 Bales by Road 6,500 Bales. Previous season 20,26,414 Bales. Estimated mill consumption upto 24th inst. 13,81,864 Bales. Same time last year 14,02,900 Bales. Estimated Stock of cotton on 24th August 11,39,776 Bales. Same time last year 11,77;144 Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

Khandesh Jarilla	260/340
Berar Jarilla	335/375
280 F. Jarilla	430/480
N. T. Jarilla	420/440
289 F. Saw-ginned	520/550

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
September	402	400/8	400/8

COTTON PARITY.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

Indian Cotton September contract is 623 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

Gold & Silver

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and New York Spot silver was quoted at Rs. 44 3/4 cents. The local market was steady on short covering. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 131/12 and forward quotation was Rs. 130/6. Ready gold was done at Rs. 75/1 and forward business was done at Rs. 74/15. Tone was steady

CUTCH HUNDI.
BHUJ, Aug. 26.

To-day's Hundi Koris 326.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug. 25

October	21.65+17
December	21.44+18
January	21.31+21
March	21.31+18
May	20.98+19
July	20.66+17
October highest (12-50 p.m.)	21.65+17
October lowest (10 a.m.)	21.51+03
Middling spot	22.31+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	21.62+17
December	21.42+17
January	21.32+20
March	21.26+20
May	20.99+19
July	20.67+15
Middling spot	21.50

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

October	21.58
December	21.36
March	21.12

WALL-STREET MARKET.

Anaconda Copper Mining	26-1/2
General Motors	61-3/8—3/8
U. S. Steel Corporation	58-1/4+1/4

From SATURDAY NEXT
A WOMAN'S STRUGGLE against the world of Sorrow!—
KARDAR Productions' Soulful Social!
JEEWAN
Written & Directed by M. SADIQ
Songs: MADHOK & MEHER-AL-QADRI
Music: NAUSHAD.
Starring:
MEHTAB, WASTI, NIRMALA, ANWAR & Others.
From Sat. 2nd Sept.
MAJESTIC
(Advance Booking from Monday 9 to 12 noon)

5TH WEEK
RANJIT'S
Great Social
PAGLI DUNIYA
MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL, S. MUKHTAR, KANAIYALAL
Director ASPI
'Supreme' Release
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

THE 'PANGHAT' TRIO RISE TO HEIGHTS OF EMOTION
in PRAKASH'S
KAVITA
Direction: K. J. PARMAR & MAHESHCHANDRA.
SECOND CROWDED WEEK
CAPITOL

Cast:
RATNAMALA, UMAKANT, JEEVAN, etc.
★
Daily:
3-30, 6-30, 9-30.
Sun. Mat. at 12-45.
An EVERGREEN Release.

LAUGHFUL!
LOVEFUL!
MISCHIEFUL!
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
Director: KISHORE SAHU'S Uproarious Hit!
SHARARAT
Starring: KISHORE SAHU, PROTIMADAS GUPTA, SUSHIL SAHU, RAMESH GUPTA, MAYA BANERJI.
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1-45 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 a.m. to 12; 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
(Book in Advance).

OPENING ON THURSDAY NEXT
ACHARYA ART'S
AGE KADAM
Cast:
MOTILAL, ANJALI, MUBARAK, PADMA BANERJI, LEELA PAWAR, MISRA & Others.
Director:
N. R. ACHARYA.
* * *
An "EVERGREEN" Release
Advance Booking:
10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10-15.
Fri., Sat., & Sun. Matinee 1-45.
TAJ
TALKIES, Grant Rd. Corner.

BULGARIA TO QUIT AXIS AND WAR

"BIG THREE" DISCUSS ALLIED TERMS

From Reuter's diplomatic correspondent:

LONDON:—I learn that armistice terms for Bulgaria were prepared in outline between the British and the United States Governments some time ago in anticipation of the situation such as has now developed.

These were naturally communicated to the Soviet Government and the position to-day is that consultations are in progress between the three Allies.

As soon as this phase of consultation has been completed the terms will be ready for notification to the Bulgarian Govern-

BULGARIA WITHDRAWING FROM WAR

Bulgaria occupies the middle eastern section of the Balkan Peninsula. Previous to 1940 she had an area of 42,000 square miles and the population was 6,500,000.

Her boundaries touch the Black Sea on the east, Rumania on the north, Yugoslavia on the west, Greece on the south, and Turkey on the south and south-east.

Its principal cities are scattered in the valley areas. Sofia, the capital (population 328,000), is on an upland plane, in central western Bulgaria.

Bulgarian rail transportation follows the general topography of the country.

There are about 6,000 miles of roads in good condition the most important of which is the international highway from Belgrade in Yugoslavia, skirting the southern Balkans, to the Turkish border. About a third of the roads in Bulgaria can be used only for pack horse travel.

PRIMARILY AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

Bulgaria is primarily an agricultural country. Eighty per cent of the people are peasants who live on small land holdings which afford them an inadequate living.

Many of the peasants who constantly leave the land because of the impossibility of earning a living due to the decreasing size of land holdings, seek employment with the government. This desire, which is almost a passion with the Bulgarians, cannot be completely satisfied because of the limited number of political and public posts.

As a whole the people are pro-Allied and anti-Nazi. It is a few ambitious politicians and the military which are chiefly pro-Nazi.

During the economic crises of the early 1930s Germany gained economic and financial preponderance in Bulgaria through loans and barter agreement. By 1938 Germany was taking 60 to 70 per cent of her products. Germany got control of Bulgaria's textile and sugar industries and several key banks. At the outbreak of the war in 1939, Bulgaria's declared policy was neutrality, but the initial Axis success disposed her towards Germany. Revisionist feeling ran high. Bulgaria hoped to satisfy her territorial aspirations with the help of Germany. She introduced many aspects of Fascist policy including the first anti-Semitic legislation. She permitted the entry of Nazi "tourists" and curtailed pro-Russian and pro-Allied activities.

MAJORITY AGAINST PRO-AXIS POLICY

The pro-Axis policy was not agreeable to the majority of the people. Their sympathies had always been for Russia. The partition of Rumania in September 1940, whereby with Axis support, Bulgaria again received southern Dobrudja, 2,923 square miles (population 350,000) drew Bulgaria closer to the Axis. Finally, on March 1, 1944, the many-sided diplomatic and economic struggle to determine Bulgaria's alignment ended with the signing of the Tripartite Pact. On the same day a large number of German troops crossed the Danube from Rumania and began to occupy the country. The press warned the people that resistance to the Germans would be useless and disastrous.

Within two days German mechanised forces had crossed Bulgaria and reached the Greek frontier. King Boris had never dared to yield to insistent demands by Hitler for military aid in Russia. Bulgarian troops did not participate in the initial invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece but policed the Turkish borders and certain areas taken from Yugoslavia and Greece, which were annexed to Bulgaria (April 1941).

On December 13, 1941, Bulgaria declared war on the United States and six months later (June 6, 1942) the United States declared war on Bulgaria.

An Italo-Bulgarian treaty was signed on October 7, 1942, providing for the construction of a motor highway from Durazzo in Albania to Sofia to increase the export of foodstuffs that Italy needed badly.

Numerous high government pro-Axis officials have been assassinated. Concentration camps are full of political prisoners. Many Bulgarians who opposed King Boris's policy have been executed as "tools of Bolshevism." Bulgarians were recruited for work in Germany.

Beginning about the middle of May, 1944, numerous reports of the impending resignation of the Cabinet and Premier Dobri Bozhilov were heard.

It was reported that new Nazi demands and the firm stand taken by the Soviet Union against Bulgarian assistance to the Reich would cause resignations.

However, there was no official confirmation of these reports until June first, when the Nazi Trans-Ocean News Agency reported the resignation of the Bozhilov Government and the appointment of a new cabinet under the leadership of Ivan Bagrianov, former Minister of Agriculture in the Kyosievanov cabinet, which post he left February 4, 1941. The formation of the cabinet was not completed until June seventh.

Meanwhile interesting shuffles had taken place. On June 2, the Balkan news agency Trans-Kontinent made an additional announcement of the appointment of Dragnov as Foreign Minister and also announced the "retirement because of health" of Minister of Agriculture and State Professor Donche Kostov who had been appointed only six days previously. Trans-Kontinent also said that Kostov has been replaced by Russo Russev, former Minister of Justice, and simultaneously announced the appointment of Alexander Staliiski as Minister of Public Works.

The reshuffle of June 7 was particularly important since Professor Donche Kostov, who had been ousted from the cabinet, had the reputation of being pro-Russian. He had spent three years doing special studies in America and, in 1922, on the special invitation of the Soviet Academy of Science, went to Russia and stayed there until his return to Bulgaria on December 5, 1939.

On the other hand, the newly-appointed Minister of Public Works, Slaveiko Vasilev, was a notorious pro-Nazi. Another suspicious figure in the Bulgarian Cabinet was Minister of the Interior Alexander Stanishev, who was known as a supporter of the "Macedonian Liberation Movement." (Macedonia includes Yugoslav and Greek territories which have been illegally "incorporated" into Bulgaria since the German occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece)

Shortly after the Allied landings in France, and particularly after the start of the new Russian offensive on June 23 and the breaking of diplomatic relations by Turkey with Germany, reports of Bulgarian peace-feelers multiplied.

These reports were accompanied by various measures taken by the Bagrianov Cabinet, which indicated that Bulgaria was drifting further away from her Nazi ally. Unconfirmed reports of the flight of former Bulgarian Prime Minister Bozhilov who had brought the country to the brink of the abyss by his pro-Nazi policy, were followed by the announcement by Trans-Ocean on July first that Bozhilov had also resigned as Governor of the National Bank of Bulgaria "after he had commenced his leave of absence on June 1."

Some time after mid-July the Sofia paper 'Zora' announced: "Political internees will be released (at once) as the Bagrianov Government has as its principal task the restoration of peace and unity."

A Nazi paper on July 16 disclosed the discontinuance of the practice of branding the arms of the parents of Bulgarian military conscripts who deserted in order to join the patriot movement.

On July 31, Sofia radio announced that the Department of National Propaganda had been ordered by the Ministerial Council to cease its activity.

Early in August, Chief Director of the Ministry of the Interior Bontsho Bontshev, who had charge of the Bulgarisation of occupied Greek and Yugoslav territories, was dismissed.

Bagrianov, speaking to Parliament on August 17, accused the Government of Bogdan Filov and Dobri Bozhilov of having created a situation which would have led to "immediate misfortune" if Bagrianov had not taken over the government. He emphasised that his main objective was to withdraw Bulgaria from the war and correct the mistakes of those who had ruled the country before.—USOWI.

REDS POURING INTO GALATZ GAP

Desperate Position Of Nazi Hordes In Bessarabia: Battle For Warsaw

LONDON, Aug. 26.

One of the biggest German defeats since the war has been inflicted by the Russians in Rumania, according to last night's Soviet "communique" and a special announcement.

In battles which have gone on for five days the Germans, caught between two Russian armies have lost 100,000 men in dead and 104,000 have been captured. Another twelve divisions are now encircled.

The armies commanded by General Malinovsky and General Tolbuknin which have now joined up, have taken over 500 inhabited localities in the past 24 hours in a big thrust towards the Danube Basin. The news of the big Russian victory came after reports from the Bucharest radio that German planes had bombed the Capital, Bucharest.

DORPAT CAPTURED

The Russian Third Baltic Army, advancing on Central Estonia, took the town of Dorpat (Tartu).

Stiff fighting is apparently still going on before Warsaw where the Russians are meeting heavy German attacks. German losses in a twin offensive by the Second and Third Ukrainian Armies are the biggest since Stalingrad.

The heavy list of prisoners may be taken as an indication that the German command was surprised by the Rumanian decision to quit the Axis and that the Russians lost no time in taking advantage of the situation from the military point of view.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow cables:—

The Red Army today is pouring into the Galatz Gap within 100 miles of Bucharest and Bareily 80 miles from the Ploesti oilfields. The roads to Bucharest seem at present to be open wide and if the present rate of advance is maintained, the Red Army will be at the gates of the capital in a matter of days.

East of Galatz, Soviet mobile units have reached the Danube Delta and Cavalry veterans of the Soviet-German war who have fought their way north after a month across marshes, fields of corn and barren steppe can now pasture their horses beside the waters of Europe's great river artery. Chilia, 18 miles inland from the Black Sea and 73 miles east of Galatz, is one of the places captured in the latest advances.

DESPERATE NAZIS

The ring round the German group estimated at 100,000, trapped south-west of Kishinev by the Red Army's lightning advance through Bessarabia, is tightening hourly. On the third day of battles for their annihilation, the Germans are running short of arms and are making desperate efforts to scrape together enough artillery to hold off the Russian attacks.

The "Red Star" today said: "The situation of the surrounded enemy grouping is becoming more critical every hour."

Soviet tanks and cavalry linked by shortwave radio, are working in close co-operation to liquidate German defence knots. Red Air Force "sniper" pilots who pride themselves on their ability to hit the smallest objectives from medium heights are striking at key targets on the Rumanian front, blocking the escape routes of more German units.—Reuter.

there is joy in
NURSING

The soldiers, sailors and airmen of India need your help. Make this your war work. Train to be a nurse; then in the days of peace you will have a valuable training that will stand you in good stead all your life. The work is interesting and varied. It offers splendid opportunities. Previous experience is not essential, as a short course of instruction is given before enrolment. Those with recognised nursing experience are eligible for direct enrolment; increments available for past experience. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have difficulty in finding her address, write to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

SERVE INDIA WITH THE
A·N·S
AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

AAA 989

Empire Dollar Pool Mystery

Shroff And Shanmukham Warn Against Accumulation Of Sterling Balances Even After War

BOMBAY, August 26.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. A. D. Shroff in a joint interview today said that, according to the decisions arrived at the International Monetary Conference, for the duration of the war and for three to five years after, multilateral convertibility of currencies will not be operated. For example, in the case of the British Government Sterling will not be freely converted into other currencies even in respect of current transactions. This would mean further accumulation of sterling in London on India's account. Government of India and the business community, they said, should explore ways and means to prevent it.

Mr. Shroff and Sir Shanmukham urged that Government should keep the public fully informed about the constitution and operation of the Empire Dollar Pool. They urged that India should know what contributions she had made since the inception of the Pool and what allotments had been made to India out of the pool.

WANTED ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS

Sir Shanmukham and Mr. Shroff said: "In continuation of the joint statement made by us on the International Monetary Conference, there are great many other points to which attention of the Indian public is to be drawn. We expect that we would have further opportunities of elucidating the various points but there are two points which are of sufficient importance and urgency to warrant a further statement by us so that the country may insist that India's position should be safeguarded adequately.

Since the accumulated sterling balances have been kept out of the Fund, we must now see that in future transactions at any rate our position is safeguarded. In article 14 of the scheme regarding the Fund, there is a provision made to cover the transitional period. After the inauguration of the Fund, the member countries would be permitted to continue the exchange restrictions etc., for a period of three to five years during which period the member countries will not undertake all the obligations imposed by the Fund.

This is what is referred to as the transitional period. One of the main obligations of the member countries is to maintain a free multilateral convertibility of their currencies. During the transition period, this multilateral convertibility will not be operated, for example in the case of the British Government, Sterling will not be freely converted into other currencies even in respect of current transactions. The United Kingdom is bound to take advantage of the transitory provisions.

This point was elucidated by us at the Conference by a specific question addressed to the United Kingdom Delegation. They categorically stated that during the transition period, sterling will not be multilaterally converted.

We in India must realise the implications and consequences of this position. It means that even after war is over during the transition period, the length of which is uncertain and undefined, any accumulations of sterling in London on India's account will not be freely convertible into other currencies and therefore, the total amount of sterling balances at the end of transitional period might assume much larger proportions.

In view of this possibility, we must take care that sterling does not accumulate further in London during the transition period. This may mean a radical change in some of our trade practices and policies under which our foreign trade with countries other than United Kingdom was carried in sterling.

PREVENT FURTHER ACCUMULATIONS

We therefore think that it is high time that both the Government and business community should come together and explore ways and means to prevent further accumulations of sterling after the war during the transition period.

At the meeting of the General Policy Committee held in the first week of May last, we impressed upon the Finance Member the urgency of starting immediately negotiations with His Majesty's Government in regard to an early settlement of the Sterling Balances in London. With our experience at Bretton-Woods and combined with the possibility indicated above, we think it our duty to strongly recommend both to the Indian public and the Government of India the urgency to bring about an early settlement of this problem.

A WAR SECRET!

The second important point to which we should like to draw attention of the Indian public is in respect of the Empire Dollar Pool. The Indian public may be aware that since the commencement of war, all dollar earnings of the various members of the Sterling area have been pooled together in the Empire Dollar Pool, which is entirely run by the United Kingdom Government. We regret to state that in spite of our repeated requests for information regarding the operations of this pool, it has been withheld on the ground that it is a war secret. We feel that India is certainly entitled to know what contributions she has made to India so far out of this pool. We also wish to definitely recommend that the Pool should be dissolved immediately after the War and whatever balances is left over to be distributed to various members in proportion to their contributions.

In this connection, we welcome the statement made by the Finance Member early this year that a certain portion of India's dollar earnings will be earmarked as a separate Dollar Fund for post-war development. We have not been told on what basis or on what proportion of India's dollar earnings this fund is being built up. Government of India should keep the public informed fully about the constitution and the operation of this fund."—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, new Judge of the Bombay High Court.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON BERLIN

Flying Bomb Sites In N. France Pounded

LONDON, August 26.

Last night, aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command were over Germany in strength with Russelsheim one of the main targets.

A force of "Mosquitos" attacked Berlin.

Heavy coastal batteries at Brest were also bombed.

It is officially announced that over 1,000 R.A.F. bombers attacked objectives in Germany and France yesterday evening.

The attacks included flying bomb sites in Northern France and a large concrete structure believed to be connected with the use of longrange rockets at Wappen in Pas de Calais.

The main objective of the attack on Russelsheim was the Opel Motorworks where large fires were left burning.

Darmstadt and Berlin were also attacked.—Reuter.

Bombay Spitfire Squadron Operating In France

NORMANDY Aug. 25.

It is officially announced to-night that the City of Bombay Spitfire Squadron is now operating in France. —Reuter.

LATE NEWS

ALLIED RAIDERS OVER BUCHAREST

Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean announced:—

Italy based heavybombers today supported Rumanian forces defending Bucharest against German attacks, it is reported by the Mediterranean Air Force. Allied fighters swept the area round the Rumanian Capital.—Reuter.

INDO-CHINA

CHUNGKING, Aug. 26: The Japanese Government has declared French Indo-China an "autonomous province" of the Japanese Empire and informed the Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Decoux, that the country is no longer a colony of the Vichy Government.—Reuter.

NAZIS FRUSTRATED

LONDON, Aug. 26: Further German efforts to break out of the ports of Northern France in darkness have been frustrated by British and United States navies. —Reuter.

NO FLYING BOMBS FOR 30 HOURS

LONDON, August 26: For the first time since flying bombs started more than ten weeks ago, London and Southern England has had a lull of more than thirty hours. As a result of the advance of the Allied armies in France, a large "nest" of VEE ONE sites is menaced in the Havre area alone.—Reuter.

CHETNIK LIQUIDATED!

LONDON August 26: It is officially announced by the Yugoslav Government today that the High Command headed by General Draja Mihailovich has ceased to exist by an order of King Peter.—Reuter.

NEW WARSAW THRUST

LONDON, August 26: The German News Agency military correspondent, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, reported tonight that the Russians launched an offensive on a 45 to 50 mile front east of Warsaw with 12 to 14 Infantry Divisions and several Tank Corps —probably 150,000 men.—Reuter.

Eighth Army Within 10 Miles Of Gothic Line

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Aug. 26:—

Allied forces on the central front in Italy are now within ten miles of the German main Gothic Line.

The Eighth Army are on the move again towards the Gothic Line. Between the Umbrian Appenines and the Adriatic Coast, Eighth Army armoured patrols following up shelling have reached Apecchio on the Acqualagna Citta di Castello Road without opposition. Farther east several advances have been made, at one point the Acqualagna-Fano lateral road has been crossed by the Eighth Army men in contact with the Germans north-west of San Ippolito. Polish troops farther east have reached the railway line at Pilone, ten miles inland from Fano against savage defence. All roads and river crossings in this area are heavily mined and boobytrapped.

On the 5th Army front west of Florence no major change in enemy dispositions has been apparent. Active patrolling has been maintained.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

"A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the all City Students' Conference will meet today (Sunday) at 5 p. m. in the office of the union (42, Kennedy Bridge) to elect the President of the Reception Committee."

The Resolutions for All-City Students' Conference should be handed over to Prabhakar Kunte, General Secretary, Bombay Students' Union (42, Kennedy Bridge) for submission to the Subjects Committee on or before 29th August 1944.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY

Literary Association For School Inaugurated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. R. Harihara Iyer, a former professor of English in Rangoon, inaugurated the Literary Association of the South Indian Welfare Society's High School, at the School premises, Matunga this evening. Miss V. Saraswati, the Principal of the School, presided.

Mr. Harihara Iyer in his speech stressed the importance of literary unions in schools. They opened up a new avenue for expression for the students and moulded out of them public speakers of the future. Having said that, he touched on some important things which contributed to the making of a good student and a better citizen. In everything a student did, there should be a purpose. This would be possible only if students cultivated their latent power to think. Team spirit and voluntary discipline,—as distinct from the discipline of the rod,—as also interest in games and other physical culture tended instil a spirit of comradeship and unity which were essential ingredients in building up a sense of responsibility Catholicity and unity. Interest in one's surroundings would give them valuable knowledge about social conditions, behaviour. Keen observation would reveal the variety in life and its many conflicts and contradictions. The student mind which is able to observe and understand these, would use the knowledge for better purposes. Together with this, the development of the spirit of service and mutual help would help them to grow up into fine citizens. He exhorted the students to make the institution they were launching today a success. Mr. N. K. Vaidyanatha Iyer, the Head Master of the School, proposed a vote of thanks.

11 PERSONS MISSING IN BOAT DISASTER

NOAKHALI, Aug. 24.

Onehundred and nineteen persons are reported missing as the result of a boat disaster which occurred in the Sandwip channel on the night of the 19th instant, according to a report just received here.

A ferry boat which was proceeding to Char Badk from Char Batua with about 150 passengers and three heads of cattle at midnight encountered a heavy bore and capsized with all on board near Char Batua. 31 survivors, who swam ashore came here and saw the District Magistrate, who arranged for their feeding and clothing and paid them rupees ten per head.

The fate of the rest, who are missing, is yet unknown.—A. P.

TAPTI WITHIN BOUNDS

Water Level Goes Down To 83 Feet

SURAT, August 26.

The floods in the Tapti have subsided and the river is now running within its bounds. The water level has gone down to 83 feet.

On Wednesday the Tapti rose to the abnormal height of 106 ft., according to a Mandvi report reaching here.

The bazar area, Suttarwadi and Harijan locality were inundated. Boats plied in some localities to help marooned people. Walls and roofs of a number of houses were swept away. Crops have suffered heavy damage.

In Chhatra, all buildings except one has collapsed. In many villages on the west shore, people fled away leaving their cattle and property behind. A number of houses in Govalia, Haripura, Khalia and Bhorwada have collapsed and many people are rushing to Ankleswar where relief is given.

Bombay Women To Rescue Of Flood Victims

A meeting of women held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association at the premises of the Seva Sadan Society, Gamdevi, on Saturday evening considered the situation arising out of the recent floods in Gujarat, Malegaon, Khandesh, Nasik and other districts.

A resolution passed on the occasion called upon the Government to render immediate relief by dispatching grains, clothes and other necessities to the victims of the disaster. The resolution further suggested that necessary facilities and permission be given to the farmers to grow crops where the main crops were destroyed.

Lady Ram Rao who presided called upon them to organize themselves in time to help the victims of what she called, a major disaster.

The meeting further transformed itself into a Women's Flood Relief Committee with Lady Ramrao as chairman and appointed its own office-bearers. It further decided to invite representatives from about sixty women organizations of the city, so as to enlarge itself into a bigger body. A meeting of this bigger body is called on September 8 to consider ways and means to expedite relief. Meanwhile the members of the committee are considering the desirability of sending their own representative to the flood-stricken areas to study the situation first-hand and report there on.

On Burma Front

Allied Advance Along Pinbaw Road

KANDY, August 26.

Today's 'communique' from the South-East Asia Command Headquarters said: "In North Burma, elements of the 36th Division advanced south along the Pinbaw Road to the village of Ingyingon, one and a half miles north of Pinbaw.

The Chindwin Front: On the Sittaung track, the enemy evacuated a village 13 miles east of Tamu and our troops are moving on to regain contact.

Operations on other tracks between the Kabaw and Chindwin valleys progressed favourably.

CHIN HILLS: Fourteenth Army troops on the Tiddim Road have made new advances against some infantry and artillery opposition.

AIR: Owing to unfavourable weather, activity of eastern air command aircraft was negligible."—A. P

****

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER).

New York, August 26.

Previous Closing	21.65
To-day's Opening	21.56
Difference	—9
To-day's Closing	21.65
Difference	nil.

"The Intellectual Wife" Controversy Goes On

A Woman Must Be A Woman!

By PROF. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

You hear somebody saying: "Mr. So-and-so's wife is an educated lady" you read an article by somebody else on the "Marriage of two intellects" you sometimes participate in discussions on the relative advantages and disadvantages of having "educated" and "uneducated" wives. It would appear therefore, that the "educated" wife is in the nature of a debateable proposition. Unfortunately, it is no easy thing to generalize about marriage. Mating is an animal instinct, marriage is a human institution. But men differ as rivers, and so do women; it is thus very risky to generalize and say that a certain thing is in all cases desirable or that something else is everywhere undesirable.

It is a truism that Man and Woman are at once so alike and yet so different. Together they constitute *Homo Sapiens*, the most interesting thing achieved so far by the evolutionary urge. A married couple are, as it were, a significant drop in the shoreless ocean that Humanity is, a microcosm that suggests and almost sums up the vast macrocosm. Such a couple would thrive best if the partners are at once most alike and yet so very different. Let the husband and wife be attractive specimens of humanity, but not in the same way; rather let the husband be manly and handsome and the wife feminine and graceful. Let them both be industrious, but not in the identical field; let them both be loving, but let them also realize that variety and not sameness gives spice and flavour to life. In short let the wife never cease to be a woman and let the husband never cease to be a man.

Who Is Educated?

It is said, and said pretty frequently, that an "educated" man prefers an educated to an uneducated wife Oh does he really! And, by the by, when exactly do we call a person "educated"? Is it necessary that one should be a B.A. or a B.T. or a Ph.D. to be able to qualify for the appellation "educated?" Is it necessary that one should have specialized in some branch or other of advanced knowledge before one can be certified as "educated"? Is it at all necessary for an "educated" person to be able to read English books and journals and talk in that language? If so, we shall arrive at strange results.

Kasturba Gandhi had no University degree—she knew no English—she knew small Economics and less Mathematics—and so she was "unedu cated"! There are thousands and thousands of women who know no English—who have no specialized knowledge in Economics or Biochemistry or Sociology but they are nevertheless endowed with an alert mind and great strength of character; they have known none of the perils and adventures of University examinations, but they remain none the less true emobidiments of our culture.

Let us then make a distinction between culture and mere mechanized education or specialized knowledge. and culture is an essence so fine that it cannot be evaluated in terms of the quantity of miscellaneous or obstruse knowledge that one has somehow gathered in school and college. Culture, in short, is a fact of being, not an affair of mere knowing or doing. A diploma or a degree from a University helps one—whether one is a man or a woman—to secure a job. Otherwise, for man and woman alike, a degree need not have any particular charm.

If one knows one's own mother-tongue intimately, one is "educated" enough for all practical, every-day purposes. Languages like Bengali and Hindi, Gujarathi and Marathi, Tamil and Telugu, are virile instruments of knowledge and familiarity with them will help one to keep in touch with most of the things that go on in the world around us and even to gain an introduction to the cultural heritage of Man If one knows English also, it is doubtless an additional advantage, just as knowing French or any other great language is an additional advantage. But it is essential that we should shed our complexes and refuse to look upon English as a necessary ingredient of "education."

Unity In Diversity

We return to our original question: Does an educated man prefer an educated to an uneducated wife? I suppose that a cultured husband would naturally prefer to have a wife whose heart is in the right place and who is intelligent enough to understand the problems of the day as they are discussed say, in the columns of leading vernacular newspapers. If he expects his wife also to earn, no doubt he would think of a girl with a degree, especially a Science degree. Otherwise he generally doesn't insist on his wife being highly "educated"—the very reverse may almost be said to be the case. If both the partners are equally and in an identical manner educated, if both are wage-earners to the same extent, marriage resolves itself into something akin to a commercial firm. Let there be variety yet—let husband and wife differ from one another in their occupations and aptitudes, and let them rear the edifice of domestic bliss on the principle of unity in diversity.

It is sometimes argued that a husband likes to have a wife who understands 'all' the specialized work that he does. Well, the miracle rarely occurs in our midst. The Curies and the Webbs were miraculous couples—but miracles are not, and cannot be, the daily food of us all. Does Frau Einstein understand the General Theory of Relativity? Could Frau Ludendorff have won the Battle of Tannenburg? Can Lady Lokasundari Raman address the Royal Society on the "Raman" effect? Well if specialists like Einstein and Levi-Civita and Bohr demand wives who could follow 'all' their highly specialized contributions to knowledge they had better remain bachelors for ever!

Home or Lab.?

Further, it is not certain that the marriage of intellects or of specialists or of artists is ever the ideal thing. Actresses marry actors, only to quarrel the next day and separate in a burst of resentment; and so with the mere intellectuals and the advanced specialists. The highest branches of knowledge often bristle with controversies and it may happen that husband and wife advocate opposite points of view. They may quarrel, not over mundane affairs like 'saris' and the education of children but over bimetallism or the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy or the Rupee Ratio or something else equally recondite. Is it, after all, so very desirable a thing that husband and wife should always sit together poring over the same abstruse treatise, or wrestling with the same mathematical problem, or crowding into the same narrow groove that guides them to the knowledge of "more and more about less and less?"

I feel that it is good that there are regions in the husband's field of knowledge which the wife cannot penetrate just as there necessarily are regions in the wife's consciousness which are for ever a closed book to the husband. Thus would the husband retain something of his mystery to the last; and so would the wife. If, on the other hand, both husband and wife are but superlatively clever physiocists or mathematicians or statisticians, they will read one another like Blue Books and White Papers, X-ray one another at a glance, and sum up one another in formulae and equations; the home would become a study and a laboratory, but the beauty, the romance and the utter uniqueness of married life would disappear for ever.

Bartering Happiness For . . .

I am afraid I am generalizing—a thing I wanted to guard against. But it appears to me that women, by trying to be just like men, lose their true vocation and barter away their ancient heritage of happiness for a mess of pottage. Women, even like men, should move with the times, no doubt; but they can do this without ceasing to be womanly.

Let women by all means study a living language or two, let them read diligently, let them cultivate the arts of writing and thinking; let them assiduously woo the muses of song and dance, and let them cultivate the arts of poetry and of painting; but let them also retain a knowledge of cooking, let them take as much pleasure in concocting dishes as in concocting epigrams, and let them not scorn the craft of household management (wnich includes the management of the husband as well!) and, above all, let them not, like the very "modern" "emancipated" things, scorn the rich fruits of married life in their eagerness to pursue the will-o'-the-wisp of "Equality with Men."

The late Frederick Harrison remarked shortly before his death that the true task of woman is to moralize and spiritualize the world of man and to bear, train and humanize the coming generation. Woman alone can make man happy and human, and she alone can "bear train and humanize" the children of to-day and so realize the hopes of to-morrow. Why then should woman fight for equality with man—when in her own sovereign right the wife is veritably the husband's "better half", his true Shakti, his source of strength and saviour?

Marriage is a union of souls, not merely of intellects or of bodies. The fascination for physical beauty passes, for beauty itself in a strictly physical sense, decays and passes away; intellectual accomplishments dazzle but for a time, for one cannot receive the perennial nourishment of Love from a mere Princess of Parallelograms or an expert (or only pert) debater or a spectacled book-worm who devours Blue Books as if they are lemon-drops and chocolates. But woman—every daughter of Eve—has something of the eternal blessed feminine that under favourable circumstances lures and retains the affections of man. With sympathy and understanding, with the growing conviction that each lives but for the other, with the gradual unfolding of a feeling of spiritual oneness that in its turn creates a psychological oneness, rather than a species of dull uniformity on the lower planes of existence, —with the help of these forces an ideal marriage might be forged even in our sublunary sphere a marriage that might evoke incense from the gods themselves. Such marriages are rare, but perhaps not so rare as we the "educated" believe.

I certainly am not against "education", or what passes for "education" to-day; even when all caveats have been entered against it, present-day "education" has its uses, for women no less than for men: a woman has the right to learn the calculus as much as she has the right to ride a bicyle or to eat almonds, and she might, were she wise, put the Calculus and the bicycle and the almonds to as profitable a use as might a wise man; all that I contend here is that an educated wife proves an ideal wife not because of her "education", but often in spite of it—that, in other words, the intellectual equipment of the wife (or of the husband, for that matter) is but a separable accident in a happy and ideal marriage

A Woman Replies!

'A Man Must Be Able To Share Intellectual Pleasures With His Wife'

By "SALLY"

It is a staggering thought that even in our times there are still some people who think that a 'quiet ignorant' woman is a more suitable wife for an intellectual husband than a 'woman with brains.' It outrages one's sense of values to be told that ignorance is better than knowledge and that brains in a woman are of no importance. Perhaps the protagonists of this theory believe that a little knowledge is a dangeous thing or they are trying to cling fast to the ancient ideas about a model wife. Old ideas certainly die hard.

The fundamental nature of man has not changed in generations. While conceding the right of woman to the good things of life, he still maintains his attitude of superiority over her and demands submission from her in every matter. Any suspicion of superiority or even equality on her part is instinctively resented by him. His vanity is flattered by the woman's helpless dependance on him and so he tries to perpetuate the conception of a clinging and dutiful wife. The ancient ideal of a wife was a woman who was so self-effacing that she had no thought but that of serving her husband who was to her lord and master.

'Lord and Master' Days are Over!

The evolution of society took such a form that until recently the intellectual development of woman was not encouraged. In the joint family system of life, the husband and wife seldom had opportunities for intellectual companionship. The woman was confined to the domestic sphere in the company of the other women of the household. Her duties and pleasures were of a purely domestic character and there was no call nor opportunity for her develop her intellect. A quiet dull woman was better adapted to that mode of life and got on more easily with other women which factor explains the traditional prejudice in favour of quiet women when selecting brides. Intellectual alertness and independence of ideas in a woman were apostive disqualification for a woman so blessed was bound to be restless and discontented. She chafed under the restrictions placed on her by society.

To-day, the average woman is not satisfied with being the cook or a glorified house-keeper for her husband and want nothing more in return for her services than the privilege of being the mother of his children The women of old were persuaded that the greatest honour a man could do to her was to confer exactly that privilege on her. Neither can the modern woman be expected to think of her husband as her lord and master whose every utterance is as sacred as the scriptures.

Companionship

Slowly, but surely the idea of companionship between husband and wife has permeated the Indian society. The modern mode of life demands it and the prevalence of education among women has greatly promoted it. The uneducated, illiterate or ignorant woman is undeniably ill-adapted to live in harmony with any husband whether he be an intellectual or not. According to the present structure of society a man is compelled to spend much of his time with his wife. It would require infinite patience and forbearance on his part to bear the company of a silly woman without irritation. He is embarrased when he has, on inevitable occasions, to take her out into society. Minor domestic problems which any intelligent woman ought to tackle for herself have to receive his attention because his wife is a quite, ignorant woman and, therefore incompetent. Of course, the husband has the compensating pleasure of being left alone to pursue his intellectual hobbies. Or has he?

It is a human instinct to want to share one's pleasure with others. Those who enjoy intellectual pleasures such as is provided by fine poetry or a good picture would surely want to share that exquite experience with someone. And who is there more dear to a man than his wife to share a good thing with? The intellectual woman, while she is as capable of intelligent appreciation of aesthetic aspects as the man still feigns an inferiority or makes use of other psychological devices so as to persuade her husband of his superiority in the intellectual sphere, for to tickle his vanity is to keep him happy.

Politics is a favourite subject with every man. No man tires of discussing current politics and prescribing his formula for the solution of all political ills Most women have a natural abhorrence for the subject. But an intelligent wife tries to overcome her dislike and cultivates her political consciousness if only to the extent of being able to follow the general trend of conversation and to make inane remarks. Her interest is a great tonic to the man who whatever his theories appreciates and enjoys the companionship of women in all spheres. The woman who is equipped to share his experiences with him is undoubtedly the most suitable wife for him.

(More articles on this subject will appear next week)

HYDROCELE

Elephantiasis, Hernia, Orchitis, Filaria treated radically. External application removes aching, stiffness and swelling at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited Provakar Oil Rs. 3. KAVIRAJ R SHASTRI. B.A., Kanchrapara Bengal.

THE SAFE, DEPENDABLE ANTISEPTIC

LISTOL

used as a gargle, Listol is a splendid remedy for Tonsillitis and Sore Throat. Listol relieves an irritated throat faster First trial convinces.

LISTER ANTISEPTICS & DRESSINGS CO. (1928) LTD. COSSIPORE CALCUTTA.

THE HISTORY OF THE HIGH-ROAD

(Continued from Page 3)

twelve oxen, often moving in long caravans. In this connection, he writes—"As all the territories of the Great Mogul are well cultivated, the fields are enclosed by good ditches and each has its own tank or reservoir for irrigation. This it is which is so inconvenient for travellers because when they meet caravans of this description in narrow roads, they are sometimes obliged to wait two or three days till all have passed."

Tavernier's detailed account of the numerous routes by which he travelled make fascinating reading and throw a revealing light on Indian road conditions of the time as they appeared to an independent and keen foreign observer.

These routes included the Kandahar, Kabul, Lahore, Delhi, Agra; the Agra, Patna, Dacca; the Surat, Burhanpur, Gwalior, Agra; the Surat, Aurangabad, Golconda; the Goa, Bijapur, Golconda; and the Gandikot, Golconda roads.

A Continuous Avenue

Of the Lahore-Delhi-Agra road he writes that it "is like a continuous avenue planted throughout with beautiful trees on both sides, which is very pleasant to the view." In another connection he says,—"It is still to be remarked that throughout India the greater part of the roads are like avenues of trees and those which have not trees planted have at every 500 paces small pieces of stone which the inhabitants of the nearest villages are bound to whitten from time to time so that the letter-carriers can distinguished the road on dark and rainy nights."

The only bridges mentioned by Tavernier are a bridge at Paterki-Sera (an obvious misprint for Quari-ki-Sera) "with six large arches" over the Quari river; a bridge over the lagou-nadi which was crossed "by a very long bridge built of cut stone and called Iaoucapoul (Jagou-ka-pool); and a bridge over the Musi river of which he writes—"You cross it at Bhagnagar (the modern Hyderabad, Deccan) by a grand stone bridge which is scarcely less beautiful than the Pont Neuf at Paris". Tavernier makes mention of several ferries and in some instances he effected the crossing in coracles. The only occasion that he complains of the condition of the roads is when he writes to Shaista Khan, Governor of Gujarat and an uncle of the Emperor, pleading his inability to meet the latter as "the rains and bad roads have prevented his coming."

The eighteenth century was a period of great political unrest for India. The Empire of the Great Moghul fell into rapid dissolution and a state of constant warfare obtained throughout the country. The roads, unbridged and unpaved as they were, degenerated into mere tracks and the security to life and property enjoyed by wayfarers was in many parts gravely endangered.

Even with the advent of the British, the improvement in road communication was very slow. Some of the more important of the old roads were restored, including the roads from Mirjapur to the south (known as the Great Deccan Road), from Agra to Ajmer, and from Allahabad to Jubbulpore and kept open until after the Mutiny. The old trade routes from Delhi—one passing through Muttra to Agra and thence via Etawah to Allahabad; a second running via Moradabad, Bareilly, Rae Bareilly to Benares and on to Patna; and a third following the alignment of the present Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Aligarh—also continued to be used.

An Advantage!

Such improvement of the roads as the British effected in the early years of their rule was directed chiefly to facilitating postal communication and the idea of providing for vehicular traffic was scarcely entertained "From a military point of view this state of things had even its advantages" wrote Sir G. Chesney in his Indian Polity, "The want of roads taught Indian armies how to do without them. The whole system of military transport and supply being necessarily adopted to a roadless country, the ordinary requirements under this head during peace differed in no material degree from the requirements of a time of war..... Thus to pass from a state of peace to war involved no change of system: the ordinary business of peace time constituted, in fact, a regular training for campaigning; on the breaking out of war, nothing had to be improvised and the troops took the field without difficulty or confusion... It explains the extraordinary promptitude with which the wars of the Indian army have been so frequently entered on."

The systematic construction of substantial roadways with metalled surfaces (previously unknown in the country) suitable for vehicular traffic, with bridges over the smaller rivers and ferries over the larger ones, was undertaken only about 1840. A beginning was made with the Calcutta-Delhi road and in 1849 the Bengal Military Board reported that since its commencement up to April 30 1848, nearly 49 lakhs had been spent on the formation of the Grand Trunk Road and the probable expense of completing it was estimated at about 33 lakhs. This sum would appear to have included the cost of prolongation of the road from Delhi to Meerut and Karnal, necessitated by the military operations in the Punjab.

All the main roads were under Military Boards, one for each Presidency, but these were replaced in 1854-55 by Public Works Departments in all the Provinces, under the general control of the Supreme Government, exercised through a newly constituted Public Works Secretariat. Road making and maintenance now became more methodical and satisfactory. Simultaneously the introduction of railways stimulated the construction of bridged and metalled roads capable of feeding the railways at all times of the year.

69,000 Miles Of Roads

With the policy of decentralisation initiated by Lord Mayo in 1870-71 and developed by Lord Ripon in 1881-4 roads were wholly provincialised and considerable local improvements in road communications resulted. By a further process of decentralisation, the Provincial Governments handed over the less important roads to the District Local Boards and this again resulted in local improvement and extension of the road system. In 1880 there were, according to the estimate of Sir Richard Temple, some 20,000 miles of metalled and partially bridged roads in India. To-day there are some 69,000 miles of surfaced roads in British India but most of the roads, not excepting even the four great trunk roads, connecting Calcutta with the Khyber Calcutta with Madras Madras with Bombay, and Bombay with Delhi, are still only partially bridged and many of the bridges themselves are only submersible bridges.

Though there has been a considerable increase in surfaced road mileage since the organisation of Provincial Public Works Departments, until the Great War road-planning in the country was somewhat fortuitous and all roads were designed for animal traffic only. That great cataclysm in human affairs marks also the turning point in road development in the country.

Though the motor-car had already made its appearance on Indian roads, it was not until after the War—and largely because of it—that mechanically—propelled traffic attained proportions that altered the whole complexion of the Indian road problem. The new traffic on account of the enormous increase in speed and axle—load involved, imposed a strain under which the Indian road system rapidly deteriorated. Incidentally the combination of fast nad slow moving traffic destroyed the roads more rapidly than either kind by itself would have done. The bullock-cart with its narrow tyre and wobbling wheels cuts into and loosens the road surface, rather like a disc harrow, and the pneumatic-tyred motor vehicle following sucks up the loosened particles, rather like a vacuum cleaner, and scatters them to the four winds again.

This inability of the roads to stand up to the altered traffic conditions continues generally, despite the Petrol Tax Fund which was specially instituted in 1929 to cope with them. There is also the obvious inadequacy, qualitative and quantitative, of the road system for the needs of the country, particularly the rural areas. Like the solutions of many other Indian problems, the solution of the Indian road problem must be on a gigantic scale and involve prodigious expenditure but the returns would be fully commensurate. The Viceroy's post-war development plan will meet all the requirements of the country and give it a place on the road map of the World.

Godrej Vatni
Vegetable TOILET SOAP

'chavi' brand
The popular-priced
Quality soap that
remains fresh and
fragrant to the one
last wafer. (Baby
size also available.)

The National soap of unequalled value

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.—Bombay 11.

ATTENTION, please!

Godrej Soaps, Ltd. do *NOT* manufacture or sell washing soaps or any other toilet soaps than the following. Soaps other than these toilet soaps, sold with the name "Godrej", are *NOT* the products of this company.

No. 1	Vatni	Limda	Family	Shaving Stick
No. 2	Sandal	Khus	Turkish Bath	Shaving Round

THE BARBER

(Continued from Page 6)

otherwise, I would never nave come to this barber's shop. I am sure to make up sufficient money and go back to my diamonds!"

I was feeling bored. "Have you finished?" I asked him. "Just five minutes more, Sab, and then it will be complete. "Sab!" he continued, "don't you think the Congress is wrong in impeding Government in the prosecution of the war?" I kept quiet. But obviously he wanted an answer for he gave me a dig with his shearing machine. I had no spirit to dissent and said "yes." He seemed satisfied and talked about other activities of the war and again came forth with this startling question, "Sab! Don't you think, each man should fight for his liberty and therefore the Congress is right in its attitude?" I hardly knew what to answer; I was perplexed. A dig with the machine and I blurted out "Yes." I was glad that the answer satisfied him.

At last the ordeal was over. He brought a mirror behind my back and asked me to see if he had done the work all right. Now this is another trick played by all barbers, for I knew that even if I were to tell him that there was something wrong, he would maintain that it was all right. I therefore shook my head and asked him to release me from the chair. But he stuck to his point, "No, Sab, you must see for yourself and be satisfied." "Well,' I pleaded, "Give me, my spectacles, for I am very short-sighted." He seemed taken aback and began sermonising that a young gentleman of my type should have taken to spects so early; that even though he was fifty years old, he could see even objects at great distance very clearly. (Obviously a case of long-sight, but I kept it to myself). He gave me my spects and I looked into the mirror, when lo! every hair on my body stood on end, except those on my head, for they already stood out, like the quills of an excited porcupine, when it protects itself from its enemy! "What have ycu done?" I rasped in exasperation.

"Why, Summer crop, Sir," came the cool answer, "This is the best crop you could get 'even' in Kimberly Mines!"

He seemed terribly hurt that I had not been able to appreciate his tonsorial art. Do you want to have a shave, Sir?" If so, I must take some tea;" with that he made to go. The owner of the shop knew that I was in a hurry, so he told the barber. 'Are', you first finish the shave of the Saheb and then you can have tea.

The dark giant flared up, "Mister, do you know to whom you are talking? When I say I want to go out for tea, I go out for tea," with that he sauntered out and I was glad of it.

A Slight Cut

The owner himself came up to me now muttering something about that fellow's impudence. I warned him that I was having a shave, as it was late, otherwise I always believed in auto-shave and that he should be very careful, as I had a splendid crop of pimples on my face.

"Don't worry, Saheb", muttered the owner, "I will do my best," He took up the razor and my heart missed a beat, when I saw that the hand which was holding the razor was shaking violently. Obviously a case of St. Vitus' Dance. I thought. Should I stop him and run away? But when I am being treated by a barber, I know not that thing called "courage." I closed my eyes and prayed for the best. Shortly, one half of my face was bleeding. How could a vibrating hand shave a pimpled face? I turned in agony towards the owner.

"Nothing, Saheb, only a 'slight cut! Because of the pimples, it is slightly difficult to shave." With that he brought a cake of alum and passed it on one half of the cheek!

(If any one wants to get an idea of Hades or Dante's Inferno. I recommend him to acquire pimples and go to that barber of mine. I am prepared to part with the address provided an undertaking is given to me in writing, that I will not be prosecuted afterwards!) I felt as if my whole face was on fire. I let out an agonised roar, dashed a rupee that I had on the table—covered my face with my upper cloth—dashed home with the people in the streets gaping at me. I dipped my face in a pail of cold water, whilst all my people gathered round me and began to plague me with a hundred and one questions, instead of leaving me to my poor self.

Thank You!

I was, of course, late for office that day. My boss could hardly recognise me. He simply stared at me and after a while said, "Raju, do please have a look at your face in the mirror."

"You mean my crop, Sir?"

"No, your face. Do please go."

I was puzzled as I rushed to the cloak room. (I keep a Hitler moustache. Earlier in the day, when I had reached home, I had shaved the other half of the cheek, left unfinished by the barber). As I gazed at the mirror, I realised that one side of the upper lip had been shaved and the corresponding part on the other side, had not been shaved!

I met my African Barber friend a few days afterwards. He recognised me and said smilingly, "Sab, you were very kind in leaving a rupee. It helped me much. Don't please forget to come over to our saloon next time!

POLITICAL THEORIES

POLITICAL THEORIES OLD AND NEW. By Professor I. D. Sharma, D.A.V. College, Lahore (Rama Brothers, Lahore, 1943).

The author's aim in writing this book is to provide what he calls a good, authentic, critical and scientific text book for students of political science. It is meant for students and teachers, legislators and administrators, as well as the general reader. He deals with all the theories relating to problems of State and Government, its sovereignty, origin, nature, scope, sphere, structure, of citizenship, its liberty and rights, and their functions and ends. He also explains the ideals of democracy, socialism, fascism, dictatorship and totalitarianism. Thus his aim is a very comprehensive one like that of any other textbook writer. It is more informative in its presentation and not formative in its elucidation. It does not claim any originality in suggestion or presentation or method of treatment or even approach.

The book will prove quite useful as an introduction to the various problems of study facing a student of politics. He can then go to standard writers on these problems.

BIBLE IN BASIC ENGLISH

The Cambridge University Press in association with Evans Bros., Ltd., have just published a new version of "The New Testament." It is the beginning of a new translation of the Bible, from the original sources, into Basic English.

Basic English is not new and untried; its advance has been slow because a new language must grow and change in use; Basic has been in use, as a language for learners of English long enough now to be established.

It is well-known that children cannot read the Elizabethan English of the Authorised Version, because it is out of their everyday experience. Adults underestimate this difficulty because they themselves have had time in which to get used to the archaic style, having heard it read and quoted for many years in that form:

"Take therefore no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

So well-known a passage seems to the grown-up to offer no difficulty but to children the words and the style are quite unfamiliar. But the Basic translation is easy to understand:

"Then have no care for tomorrow; tomorrow will take care of itself. Take the trouble of the day as it comes."

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY

"INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY PLANS". By Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, University Professor of Economics, Delhi—S. Chand & Co., Delhi & Lahore Price Rs. 1|8.

Conscious that all the plans that are being prepared for post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction are likely to fail unless a satisfactory international currency and exchange scheme is agreed upon by the Allied nations, British and American experts have been busy devising currency projects calculated to meet the object in view.

Dr. Rao explains the points of agreement and divergence between the plans and suggests certain modifications in them. He likewise examines them from the point of view of the economic interests of India and shows how Indian industries and trade are likely to be influenced by them. He doubts whether an ambitious plan of international currency stabilisation, dominated by Great Britian and U.S.A., will meet the requirements and wishes of industrially undeveloped countries like India and states categorically: "We do not want another unsuccessful League of Nations experiment in the currency field". Dr. Rao's exposition of a complicated subject like international currency arrangements is creditably simple and instructive and the publication is opportune.

V. G. K.

Mirrors Of Erotics

AKBARSHAHI SHRINGARA DARPANA, edited by K. Madhav Krishna Sharma, M.D.L. Curator Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner.

The late Maharaja Anupsinhji of Bikaner collected a number of Saskrit Manuscripts, which are now housed in a library named after him, active steps are now being taken to edit and publish some of these M.S.S., the book under notice being one of them. Darpanas (mirrors) of Shrinagar (erotics, form an important aspect of Sanskrit literature and many poets have tried their hand at explaining the elements of this part of the art and science of Love. A Jain poet of the sixteenth century (Circa A.D. 1560) has written it. His name was Padma Sundara and he was honoured by Akbar, in Whose Court he was successful in literary debates and religious Seances which were the most outstanding features of the Emperor's private life. He considered them not only a recreation but a means of improving his knowledge of spiritual matters.

A foreword by Major Panikkar, and a prefatory note by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, with an introduction by the editor, throw very useful light on the text and contents of the poem. The significance of the performance, viz, that a Jain Sadhu, writes on Shringar, a very worldy subject, in the reign of a Muslim monarch, whom he honours by joining his name to that of the poem, would not be lost on the modern reader. On the whole we congratulate the editor on the thoroughness of his work.

K.

ONE FIGHT MORE

ONE FIGHT MORE: By Allan Thornhill, formerly Fellow and Chaplain of Hertford College, Oxford. Published by Frederick Muller, Ltd., London. (PP. 64). Price 2/6 net.

This is a pen-portrait of B. H. Streeter, Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, and Canon of Hereford, drawn by one of his friends who knew him intimately. Streeter was a shining light of the Oxford Group founded by Dr. Frank Buchman. He was intensely religious and a man of deep convictions. Although Streeter was a born fighter he had a lovable personality, his weapon in his fights being his love for God and humanity. His firm belief was that no improvement in mere machinery could make harmony out of ambitions, resentments and dread which intellect alone could not control, that world problems—social, political and economic—were the accumulated results of these passions in the individual, and that these problems were soluable only if bad men could be made good and good men better on a grand scale. Once he came across a sentence in a book review which said: "The only lesson of history seems to be that men never learn the lessons of history." Streeter exclaimed that he wanted to show that there was one lesson of history which men might yet learn, the lesson of God-control. He was God-intoxicated and failed to see that though men might learn that lesson they would not. There are two ways to reform the world—one by bringing about individual conversions and the other by changing the social, political and economic structure of society. Streeter believed in the former.

This biographical sketch is written in a fascinating style and even those readers who do not share Streeter's religious beliefs cannot fail to have admiration for his sincerity and lofty idealism.

P. G. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ZOROASTRIAN RELIGIOUS TOPICS

Ervad Homjibhai Framroze M. Dastur Meherjirana of Rajkot has been publishing books on Zoroastrianism. He has published half a dozen works so far, including a reprint of the most valuable book on Zoroastrian traditions, usages and custom, entitled "Revayat-e-Dastur Darab Hamajiar", which was first published in 1896 by late Ervad Rustomji Jamasji. . His latest literary effort, the seventh publication, is a collection of religious subjects on Zoroastrianism written by Mr. Darasha S. S. Dastur Meherjirana in the preface of the book entitled "Disapothi Namgaran", and now printed separately, to give it due importance. Its perusal throws a flood of light on various subjects of interest to Parsis such as, to mention only a few, Parsi customs and religious rites and rituals of centuries past, particularly the last two: ban on inter-marriages between the Athornan and Behdin sections; the problem of deciding who the first Dastur of the Bhagaria section was; the interpretation put on the phrase "Vada Dastur; exposure of deeds of some "shameless and greedy" Panthakis and priests. Athornans who have gone through the Navar ceremony twice; interpretation put on "Nam-garan"; custom relating to divorce in Navsari (Gaekwar's territory).

This is an invaluable work worth preserving by Parsis who have regard for their rich heritage of ancient rites and rituals. The author, who is the head priest of Rajkot Agiari deserve thanks of his coreligionists for publishing such works often at considerable out-of-pocket expenses.

A. K.

My dear Sisters and Brothers

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, will inaugurate the Third Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp, on Saturday, 2nd September, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, at Ghatkopar. The Camp will be held for 48 hours, upto Monday, 4th September, 6-30 p.m. A good number of Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, including some from far off distances like Poona, have intimated the General Secretary about joining the Camp, Lady Masani and Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, amongst others, are also expected to attend.

We should have a big Children's Library. Something should be done in connection with the education of the defectives in our country—such as the deaf, the dumb and the blind. An arrangement should be made for the proper maintenance of the orphans. And parents should be guided in behaviour problems and proper upbringing of their children. These are some of the questions that Shri Kher wishes to speak about at the Camp, and he wants us to come fully prepared with ideas.

Balkan-ji-Bari should be the name connected with all children's activities and problems in India, according to Shri Kher. Whenever there is an occasion for any reference with regard to children, Balkan-ji-Bari should immediately jump up into the persons' minds—even in the minds of children—specially of the destitutes and orphans. Our movement, says Shri Kher, should no longer just drift on in a haphazard manner, but get along in a particular direction. Let us get ready for that.

A suitable programme is being arranged for the Camp, and it is hoped it will be a greater success than the previous two Camps. Apart from the educational value that these Camps have, they also have a recreational value. The Children's Workers will be meeting now after a long time. We shall tell each other our individual experiences and we shall try to solve each other's difficulties. We shall live and learn together lots of things, so that when we return to our normal work, children will, we believe benefit the more.

* * *

In order to carry on the work of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association properly, and for the convenience of everyone concerned, an office of the Association has been established in the Fort, at Sambava Chambers, 3rd Floor, Block No. 7, Pherozeshah Mehta Road. Shri M. J. Sukthankar, Office-Secretary will always be available there during the usual office hours on working days to attend to any enquiries, etc The office telephone No. is 24029. We hope this will prove very helpful to all.

The following changes have been made in the branches of work allotted to the Assistant Secretaries of the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari; Shri Ramnik Shah has been given the charge of "Local Branches" also besides the "Activities of Companions and Associates" and Miss Jasud Shah will look after "Literature". Shri R. K. Prabhu will also be Adviser for "Local Branches", and Shri S. P. Nadkarni will look after "Propaganda". All Balkan-ji-Bari Branches will kindly note these changes for their guidance.

* * *

According to a resolution passed at the last Executive Committee meeting, each one of its members has to be attached to some Local Branch and is requested to attend its meetings at least once a month. Wherever necessary, the Local Branches may fix up a subscription of Rupee One per year for their Members, Rupees Two for Companions, and Rupees Three for Associates, keeping 75 per cent of these collections for their use, and sending 25 per cent to the Provincial Headquarters. It is left to the discretion of the Local Branch Presidents to exempt anybody from the payment of these subscriptions.

All boys and girls up to sixteen years old, without the distinction of caste, creed or colour, can join this great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Associations. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will always welcome your letters, and be glad to hear from you at any time. Write to him whatever you will and whenever you like. And if he can be of any service to you, please do give him a chance!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada
"GULISTAN", Khar,—Bombay 21

Sisters Nalini Parekh (left) and Saroj Nanavati (right) in "Everything Is A Gain" and "So All Was Lost" Dances respectively.

A CALF WITH TWO HEADS
(Photo—Bhaidas Shah)

A FEELING OF FIELD-PRIDE
(Photo—Sahib Jaisingh)

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

O Liberty! O mate for me!
Here too the blaze, the grape-shot and the axe, in res rve to fetch them out in case of need,
Here too, though long represt, can never be destroy'd,
Here too, could rise at last murdering and ecstatic,

Here too, demanding full arrears of vengeance.
Hence I sign this Salute over the sea,
And I do not deny that terrible red birth and baptism.....
And from to-day sad and sogent I maintain the bequath'd cause, as for all lands,
And I send these words to PARIS with my love
And I guess some chansommiers there will understand them,
For I guess there is latent music in France, floods of it.

O I hear already the bustle of instruments, they will soon be drowning all that would interrupt them,
It reaches hither, it swells me to joyful madness.
I will run transpose it in words, to justify it.
I will yet sing a song for you, ma femme.

—WALT WHITMAN.

★

Paris Is Many Cities

Paris is in the news!

Paris Liberated! Paris Not Yet Liberated! Liberation of Paris Imminent! The very headlines seem excited and happy.

Every one has heard of Paris, everyone loves Paris, everyone is enthusiastic about Paris.

But Paris is many cities to many different people.

There is the poet, for instance, who sang that "Paris is a Woman's town, with flowers in her hair." The Parisian feminine fashions are famous in the whole world of luxurious living. There is the perfume, "Evening In Paris", which is made in some unromantic part of England but which invests the French capital with exotic, erotic association. "Gay Paree" says the well-travelled lothario and gives you a wink which suggests **Folies Bergeres, Moulin Rouge**, nude dancers in the cabarets of Paris, **Monmartre** in one significant, all-embracing gesture.

Paris? Champs Elysees in spring. **Gay** throngs on the side-walks. **The** open air cafes. An **aperitif in a bistro**. A dinner as only French chefs can cook and champagne as it sparkles only in Paris. **Our** leisured-class tourist knows this side of Paris quite well.

Then there is the artists'—and pseudo artists'—Paris. A Studio in a dirty **pension** somewhere in the **Quatier Latin** or around the Sorbonne. A cafe in **Monparnasse**. Black hats, flambuoyant shirts, long whiskers, wild hair, unpaid bills, free love—and Art!

★

Paris Immortal

But the Paris that we hail today, borrowing the words from Walt Whitman's greetings to the French Revolution, is a different city. It is Revolutionary Paris. **Paris** that shook the world with the immortal slogan: **Liberte, Fraternite Egalite.**

The eternal glory of Paris is not the aroma of exotic and forbidden pleasures, but its revolutionary traditions. It is Paris, the City of Revolution, that has so often inspired patriots and fighters for the freedom of India. It is to that Paris which had a "terrible red birth and baptism" that Whitman, the Bard of American Democracy, sent "this salute over the sea". As long ago he heard it, to-day once again we "hear already the bustle of instruments" which "will soon be drowning all that would interrupt **them**". The people of Paris have risen again to dethrone the tyrants!

★

Paris And Revolution

In his "Glimpses of World History", writing about the French Revolution, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:—

> "In this world of kings and emperors and courts and palaces, there came, out of the depths of the common people, this strange and terrifying creature, which paid no attention to moss-grown custom and privilege, and which hurled a king from the throne and threatened others with a like fate. It is surprising that the kings and all the privileged people of Europe trembled before this revolt of the masses, whom they had so long ignored and crushed?"

That is what the French Revolution was—the revolt of the masses! It was the first great upsurge of the dispossessed and the down-trodden. Paris was the heart of the Revolution and the Parisian "Mob" was its spearhead. The thrilling drama belongs to history and provides the general pattern for all the latter Revolutions.

The Ruling Class was typically callous and stupid. A King (Louis XIV) who said "Apres moi le deluge" (After me the deluge). A Queen, (Marie Antoinette) who asked the people to "eat cake if you can't get bread." A Governor who told the starving populace: "The grass has sprouted, go to the fields and brouse on it."

There were the usual contrasts:

The Parisians defend their city—1871!

the phenomenal luxury of the Royal Court and the abysmal poverty of the people. There were over a milion beggars in the country. The peasants were hungry for bread and they were hungry for land.

This was the background against which the oppressed people of Paris painted the flaming picture of Revolution. On 14th of July, 1789, they rose and captured the old prison of the Bastille which had stood in the heart of the city as a symbol of all the tyranny and the oppression of the Royalist regime. It was the signal for popular risings all over the country. It foretold the doom not only of French monarchy but of despotic rule everywhere. It was the end of one epoch, the dawn of a newer and better day. No wonder the Fourteenth of July is still the national festival of France.

In Paris if you go to **Place Bastille** you will find no memorial to commemorate the world-shaking event. The Parisians raised a unique monument to their revolutionary achievement by leaving not a single stone of the hated prison. Bastille is more fittingly remembered—because it is not there!

★

Paris Commune

Revolutions are like waves. They advance, they recede. The French Revolution did not immediately usher Utopia. It was followed by counter-revolution and Bonaparte. Political democracy was at last established but the dream of "Equality, Liberty, Fraternity" remained unrealized. And yet the Revolution left a deep impress on world history. The impulse of freedom will ever draw inspiration from its memories.

Revolution is glorified in history only if and when it is successful. When it fails, it is dismissed as mutiny, insurrection,—even as banditry or brigandage!

France had a revolution in 1792. Of that we know. But France also had a revolution in 1870. It failed and, therefore, little is heard of it. But later it inspired the world's greatest revolution—the Russian Revolution.

The militarist rulers of France had drawn their country in a war with Prussia. The French armies were utterly defeated and the Prussians swept towards the capital. But the people of Paris, meanwhile, had established in their city the first Socialist Government in world's history—the Paris Commune—which organised a Naticnal Guard to defend the city, issued proclamations enforcing separation of the Church from State, abolition of night work in bakeries, and of fines on workers, and other social and economic reforms. The City Government was headed by groups of Communards—men and women, workers and intellectuals. The people fought valiantly to defend their **'Commune'** but the monarchists and the 'bourgeoisie', frightened by this rising of the common people, suppressed it most ruthlessly, killing over 30,000 people in cold blood.

Karl Marx, the father and founder of Communism, who watched and studied the working of the Paris Commune with the greatest interest, wrote: "Workingmen's Paris, with its Commune, will forever be celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society."

Engels, Marx's collaborator and righthand man wrote on the 20th anniversary of the Commune: "Look at the Paris Commune. That was the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

The leaders of the Paris, wrote Lenin, had founded "a new type of state—the Workers' State.

★

"Fall Of Paris"

In his political novel of that name, Ilya Ehrenberg, the Russian writer, traces the collapse of France to the Fascist infection in its ruling class. D. N. Pritt, the Leftist M.P., in his book, "The Fall Of The French Republic" advances the same explanation. Thus Paris—and France—fell due as much to her own rotten traitorous politicians like Laval as to the armed might of Hitler's armies.

Shakespeare seemed to have anticipated the situation when he wrote:—

"Look on thy country, look on fertile France,
And see the cities and the towns defaced
By wasting ruin of cruel foe.....

"See, see the pining malady of France;
Behold the wounds, the most unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyself hast given her woeful breast"

(HENRY VI)

*

Paris Rises Again

The spotlight hitherto has been kept focussed on General Charles de Gaulle as the symbol of the Free French movement. This undoubted patriot but doubtful democrat may or may not be a worthy successor of the heroes of the French revolution. But by their well-timed rising against Nazi tyranny the people of Paris have demonstrated to the world that they, too, are participants in their national drama and that the spirit of the Barricades and the Commune is not yet dead.

From defeat and ignominy Paris shall rise, once again to sing to the world the revolutionary message of 'Le Marsellaise' which will find a hearty echo in many an Indian jail:

O Liberty! can man resign thee!
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame!
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield...
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

★

"Black" Europeans!

A journalist, recently arrived in Bombay, is scouring the city for —you have guessed right!—a flat.

When he couldn't get a flat he started looking for a room. When he couldn't find a room he tried to find someone who would take him in as a paying guest.

As so often happens in such cases a friend told him that he had heard from the cousin of a friend of his that a certain lady —let's call her Mrs. Smith—takes in paying guests.

So, armed with the address, he went in search of Mrs. Smith's lodgings. Arriving there, he rang the door-bell.

The door was opened by a stout, middle-aged, dark-complexioned lady in a cheap gingham frock.

"Can I see Mrs. Smith please."

"I am Mrs. Smith. Wha'chaye want?"

The journalist from the North was undismayed. Fairer than many Europeans, he is yet a democratically-minded young man and has no objection to an individual on account of his or her race, creed or colour.

"Glad to meet you, Mrs. Smith," he said, politely bowing to the dusky landlady. "I am told you are willing to take some paying guests. So, if you don't mind. . . . ."

He never finished the sentence. Like a shot came the curt reply, "We only take in EUROPEAN boarders!" And the word "European" was clearly in capitals.

"Black Europeans or white Europeans?" he asked and the door was banged in his face!

★

To Be Indians They Are Ashamed!

This is but one of many similar true stories which betray a reprehensible attitude on the part of certain Indians who are ashamed to call themselves Indians

It is immaterial whether they are Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians (as in the case of "Mrs. Smith"), Goans or (as not infrequently happens) just ultra-Anglicised Hindus and Muslims. We have no racial bias and in our eyes a Christian is as good an Indian as a blue-blooded Brahmin. We unreservedly condemn the superior attitude that some people adopt towards the Anglo-Indians. The pure race theory is a blown-up Nazi myth to which no sane person subscribes in India.

But at the same time we cannot countenance the servile snobbery of those who, disclaiming their Indian identity, assume the borrowed plumes of a "European" nationality. Such an attitude is not only a disgrace but a danger to themselves. For, by denying their Indian birth in the hope—it is really an illusion—of achieving a superior status, they are losing the sympathy and friendship of their fellow-Indians without even gaining the fellowship of the Europeans. They are neither here nor there—they reject India and Europe rejects them!

But do they realize the danger that if they continue to regard themselves as "Sahibs" and "Memsahibs" one day Indians too will reject them. In a free India "Black" Europeans will have no place.

The integration and assimilation of their people in the Indian society is a problem that demands the earnest and immediate attention of the leaders of Christian and Anglo-Indian communities.

★

Apologies

Absent-minded again, "Chronicler" slipped last week in giving "Poet Kaikini" the credit for "To EUROPA." As everyone knows (or ought to know) the anti-Imperialist poem is the work of Mr. Raman Vakil. Apologies to both poets. If necessary, prepared to make amends by giving Mr. Raman Vakil the credit for writing Mr. Kaikini's new volume of verse.

MEET THE HEAVEN-BORN!

Or A Guide To The Imperial Secretariat

To a person not connected with the Secretariat, it is difficult to know the gradations of class and caste in that holy of holies.

The Secretariat hierarchy begins with the gazetted Superintendent and ends with the Secretary. In between, in an ascending scale, are the Assistant Secretary, Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary.

Assistant Secretary

The Assistant Secretary is usually a man above 40 and has risen in service probably from the position of a clerk. He has been a Superintendent for a long time and has generally 'superseded' a number of his previous colleagues. So, he has all the qualities of tact and knows how to get on and is an expert in 'Secretariat' procedure, which is another word for writing a long note to 'refute' another or to say how a particular thing is not 'permissible' under Fundamental Rules.

He generally gets a higher salary than most of the Under-Secretaries of the non-I.C.S. class and his greatest ambition is to hold an Under-Secretary's post, which is supposed to be superior in status.

On matters which require thinking and originality, our Assistant Secretary is useless; for dealing with non-officials, he is no more useful. He does not much care for the Under-Secretary, but with the Deputy Secretary and above, he is the essence of good manners, efficiency and refinement. Lower down the ladder, the Assistant Secretary is like a scorpion to his subordinates. But, habitual use has blunted his sting; it does not prick a thick skin and hurts out of all proportion those whose skins are yet raw or thin.

Under-Secretary

After the Assistant Secretary, comes the Under-Secretary. He is generally an I.C.S. officer with about six to ten years' service and a fairly good record in his province. He is probably as hard worked as the Secretary, prepares difficult notes and records and puts up his files to a Joint Secretary. If he has to put up his cases to a Deputy Secretary, as happens in smaller departments, you can be certain of one of these things; (i) he is completely inefficient and takes no interest in his work, being on bad terms with the Deputy Secretary, (ii) being chums with the Deputy Secretary, is fairly efficient and happy, or (iii) does not care for the Deputy Secretary, has influence with the Joint Secretary or the Secretary and works hard and ambitiously. He is always polite and helpful to others and is anxious to learn.

But, he is essentially unhappy and feels frustrated. He only does work which is routine, is 'ticked off' often and wants always to do something which has a direct bearing on policy. He is still essentially in a formative stage and how much the Government gets out of him is a matter of personal equation between him and his Secretary.

Deputy Secretary

He suffers from all the distressful signs of a youth passing from puberty to adolescence. You can notice the mental and moral pimples as soon as you see him. He is a man of about 36-44 with about 12 to 18 years in the I.C.S. He is extremely sensitive about his prestige and spends the major part of the day cynically disapproving of the work of all others. His problems are: "Should Secretary John Smith be addressed 'Sir' or not?" "Abdul Narayan, I.C.S., became a Joint Secretary after 16 years' service, would my Secretary do something about me?" "Are Tughlak Road houses better than the Safdar Jung ones?" "If only Secretary were not so weak-kneed, I should have become an O.B.E. last January."

But these are only his "demi-official" problems; he has a 'five-year plan' of his own and is great friend (outwardly, at least) with the Joint Secretary. He is always 'improving' the Assistant or Under-Secretary and is naturally "overworked" in the process. He is on the border-line between those who make and those who do not make policy, and, therefore, most anxious to throw about his weight everywhere. The Secretary has a tough problem dealing with him and is always wondering whether he would make too great an ass of himself if he were nominated to the Assembly.

In short, he is a person who only helps to delay matters and increase the "white man's burden because of his vested interest in the next Joint Secretaryship.

Joint Secretary

Our Joint Secretary is man-made man. He is a C.I.E. or surely going to become one very soon. Being a senior, he has no housing problems and has a safe billet in York Road. He is definitely a person who can take policy decisions and although sufficiently senior has no chance of becoming an Additional Secretary or Secretary in the near future. So, he is not over-ambitious, does his work competently and gets on excellently with Under-Secretaries on whose efficiency depends his own peace of mind. If, however, he is above 50 and disgruntled for not being a Secretary, then he will tour half the winter and "mark" every file to the Secretary, not bothering to make any decision for himself.

Additional Secretary

The Additional Secretary is a very senior man indeed and has often done a strenuous job before becoming an Additional Secretary. He exercises all the powers of the Secretary in his own sphere of work and his only grouse against life is that his Secretary is so much younger than himself. He may also have a few "family troubles"—his children, educated expensively in "European" schools, not quite settling down as he would desire them to.

Secretary

You have only to see the Secretary and you know you have to deal with the combined forces of Man an Nature. The Man has made him overcautious and careful and acutely conscious of his 'position' and patronage. If he is an Indian, he is disgruntled and unhappy about 'discrimination'; he speaks with a fellow British Secretary with exaggerated politeness and caution, and as soon as he back is turned swears almost aloud in his own vernacular. The "family troubles" mentioned above have assumed a serious dimension in this case, but are never mentioned openly. They are far too advanced. The Indian Secretary is always talking of retirement—mind you, generally in England—and thinking wistfully about John Smith's chances of becoming the Governor of the U. P. in 1946. You have then to reckon with the forces of Nature. Either our Indian Secretary talks too much—both with his mouth and hands—or else he does not talk at all. The latter species is, however, almost extinct. His European counterpart has almost always gout or some intestinal trouble, and is always hoping to go on long leave to settle his financial and family affairs in Scarborough.

The Secretary is really an overworked officer. He spends half the day cajoling and flattering his Hon'ble Member about communal representation and patronage and non-officials of importance. Then begin the disputes "claims" and prospects of the departmental officers. Every day arrive at his table two or three "immediate" files on which the Under-Secretary or Deputy Secretary has "noted" and which have been "marked" by the Joint Secretary "I agree." The Secretary cannot so easily "agree" and calls the Under-Secretary who incidentally fumbles for words, stands awkwardly and out of sheer nervousness admits having made mistakes which are not really important. The file goes back; and back it comes, through the "normal channel," for the Secretary to sign under Joint Secretary's "I agree." But the process is nerve-racking and you all feel as if you are sitting in the company of thugs waiting for the signal.

But the Under-Secretary or Deputy Secretary is not the Secretary's greatest trouble. It is the Assembly or Council which really knocks him down. His 'five-year plan' does reckon without the Legislature, and the latter has a nasty habit of upsetting or threatening to upset it. Then the Assembly puts awkard questions and members have to be found jobs or at least a committee which would visit their sons-in-law's places.

Indians And Britishers

The classes of officers in the Secretariat have now been described; but no distinction has been made between the I.C.S. and the non-I.C.S. officers, nor between the European I.C.S. and the non-European I.C.S. officers.

Between the Indian I.C.S., and the Indian non-I.C.S. officers there exists a gulf which is unbridgeable. They may meet officially, but they have no personal relationships. Each one is critical and suspicious of the other. The position of the Indian Audit and Accounts men is peculiarly pathetic. They do the same job in the Secretariat, but get paid less than half of what the I.C.S. would get. They try hard to get the "polish" which the I.C.S. man is alleged to have acquired in England by trying to imitate their accent—which incidentally drives the European mad—their manner of nonchalance in dealing with non-officials or colleagues and even their manner of dress. But somehow the whole thing fails and they look more ridiculous than the I.C.S. man. Towards the end, that is, at the Joint Secretary level, they give up the struggle, openly criticize the I.C.S. "superiority" and busy themselves keeping socially and officially away from them.

There is no doubt that the Indian I.C.S. man come out the better at every turn. But, at last the former has to deal with his British counterpart in the Service! This is rather a difficult and delicate job. The British I.C.S. officer may actually be staying with a Secretary; his wife may be friendly with the Governor's wife; he may 'sneak' in to P.S.V. ship (Private Secretary to Viceroy); in short, he may do anything. So best keep away from him, says Mr. Abdul Narayan, I.C.S., and keep away he does. Sometimes he may swagger and bluster show off here and there and even score a tactical point against him, but this only throws into relief his intense uneasiness and inferiority in the presence of the European I.C.S. officer. The British section of the I.C.S. being of the ruling class has more self-confidence.

The result of all this is the intense "patriotism" of the Indian I.C.S. officer. He joins the gymkhana and pays the subscription, but goes to Chelmsford in the evening because it is 'Indian.' He has a rotation of 'stand-up' dinners at which the same people are invited to the same parties in different roads of New Delhi and the topic and food are the same. The subject of conversation is that Mr. John Smith, I.C.S., is a snob, that his Indian Secretary has no "guts," that he should never have become a Joint Secretary and that it is all due to "discrimination". If only India were "free," then the Indian I.C.S. man would feel happy! But, do not try to find out what his ideas are about "freedom" and "patriotism"; you might faint to hear an educated person in a responsible position talk, the stuff the I.C.S. man will do.

Now, what are the hobbies of the Indian I.C.S.? They certainly do not read or buy books; they do not play games; they have no musical or artistic leanings and surely they do not read poetry or study nature. What then do they do and what is their interest apart from work? It is not easy to answer this question and one must find out for oneself; but it should be remembered that an Indian I.C.S. man comes mostly from a middle class family, that his education ceases at 20, that he has a large number of dependants, that he enjoys power over thousands at 25, an age where more fortunately placed young men are learning and thinking out the standards of value they would adopt and follow.

This, in short, is the Secretariat that rules India. As at present constituted, it will not do if some big plan of development is to be adopted and followed in future. The greatest problem of the future in India will be whether the Government caters for this "vested interest" or for the masses.—"Hindustan Times".

August In Indo-British Relations

By R. J. V.

August has been a memorable month in the annals of the history of Indo-British relations. It is interesting to note that some of the epoch-making events, vitally affecting Indo-British relations, have taken place in the month of August.

One of the biggest blunders committed by Britain in the present century is the Partition of Bengal. Thanks to the reactionary Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, the Partition scheme, carried out in the teeth of violent opposition, gave a powerful incentive to our national movement. The 21st Congress held at Benares recorded its emphatic protest against Partition and resolved upon the boycott of foreign goods. The banner of boycott was first hoisted on the 7th of August 1905—a day which was observed for many years with a spirit of sacredness

Montagu's Announcement

It was on the 17th of August 1917 that Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, made the famous announcement regarding the future constitutional progress. It was announced that the policy of His Majesty's Government was the increasing of association of Indians in every branch of administration with a view to the progressve realisation of Responsible Government in India. Twenty-seven years have passed by since the august declaration was made, and yet not even complete Indianisation of administration has been brought about, let alone Responsible Government.

Premier MacDonald's decision, spoken of as the Communal Award, was announced on the 17th August 1932. Gandhiji vehemently denounced the Award, and on the 18th August, he decided his course of action and intimated the same to the Prime Minister, adding that he would go on a fast on the 20th September 1932. Not receiving a satisfactory reply from the Premier, Gandhiji announced his decision to fast unto death. Gandhiji's decision threw the country into a state of paralysis from which, however, he himself raised it to life and activity.

The persistent refusal of Britain to part with power since the outbreak of War has resulted in the Indian deadlock. On the 7th August 1940, Lord Linlithgow announced the British Government's decision to grant India Dominion Status after the War, to expand the Executive Council by the inclusion of representative Indians and to appoint a War Council. Indian leaders rejected this August offer as it did not transfer substantial power into Indian hands.

That August Day!

The failure of the Cripps' Mission and the indefinite continuance of the deadlock caused intense bitterness and discontent throughout the country. On 8th August 1942, India's National Parliament—The All-India Congress Committee—adopted the historical resolution, demanding India's Independence defining India's attitude to war and peace and sanctioning a struggle to assert India's rights. The subsequent happenings are too recent to be narrated here. August 9, the day on which National leaders were arrested will ever remain a day of the greatest significance in India's history. As Gandhiji has said, "it is a turning point in Indian history."

By far the most outstanding event in August 1944 is the meeting between two of India's greatest sons—Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. Every true Indian will pray for the success of the negotiations, for, on their result depends the fate of the millions of this country.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

LIFE IN ALLIED-OCCUPIED FRANCE

Registered No. B. 4666

American soldiers and French girls dance in the streets in Cherbourg during the Bastille Day celebrations July 14, 1944.

By Lieut. G. K. HODENFIELD

Life in Allied-occupied Normandy is an almost weird collection of little incidents and experiences that blend together into a fascinating kaleidoscope of war.

A tour of the front lines is a marathon along the entire scale of emotions. There is humour, tragedy, comedy, drama, pathos and heroics. Conversation generally falls into these categories, food, civilians, personal experiences and Germans.

An amazing thing to the troops about the food situation is that the civilians in Normandy seem to be eating so well. There seem to be several reasons for it:

(1) Normandy is one of the most fertile agricultural centres in France. (2) The German communication system has been so severely blasted by the Allied air forces that Jerry could not transport the food to Germany even when he tried. (3) Artillery barrages are causing a number of casualties in livestock and each victim of an artillery shell is immediately prepared for market. (4) An indirect black market, in which a farmer barters food for clothes, has been flourishing since the occupation, and no one with a legitimate trade of his own need go hungry.

Some Stories

To illustrate point 2: En route to the front lines I saw a long string of goods waggons standing along the siding. The engine at the front had been blown up by our air forces and the tracks were sprawled about in a grotesque mass of twisted steel. French civilians were carting away huge tubs of butter originally destined for the Third Reich as fast as they could make the round trip to their homes.

Here are some of the stories the men tell. They are not chosen for any lessons they might teach. They do not try to indicate a trend in soldier thinking, they are only stories I have heard and the ones I best remember.

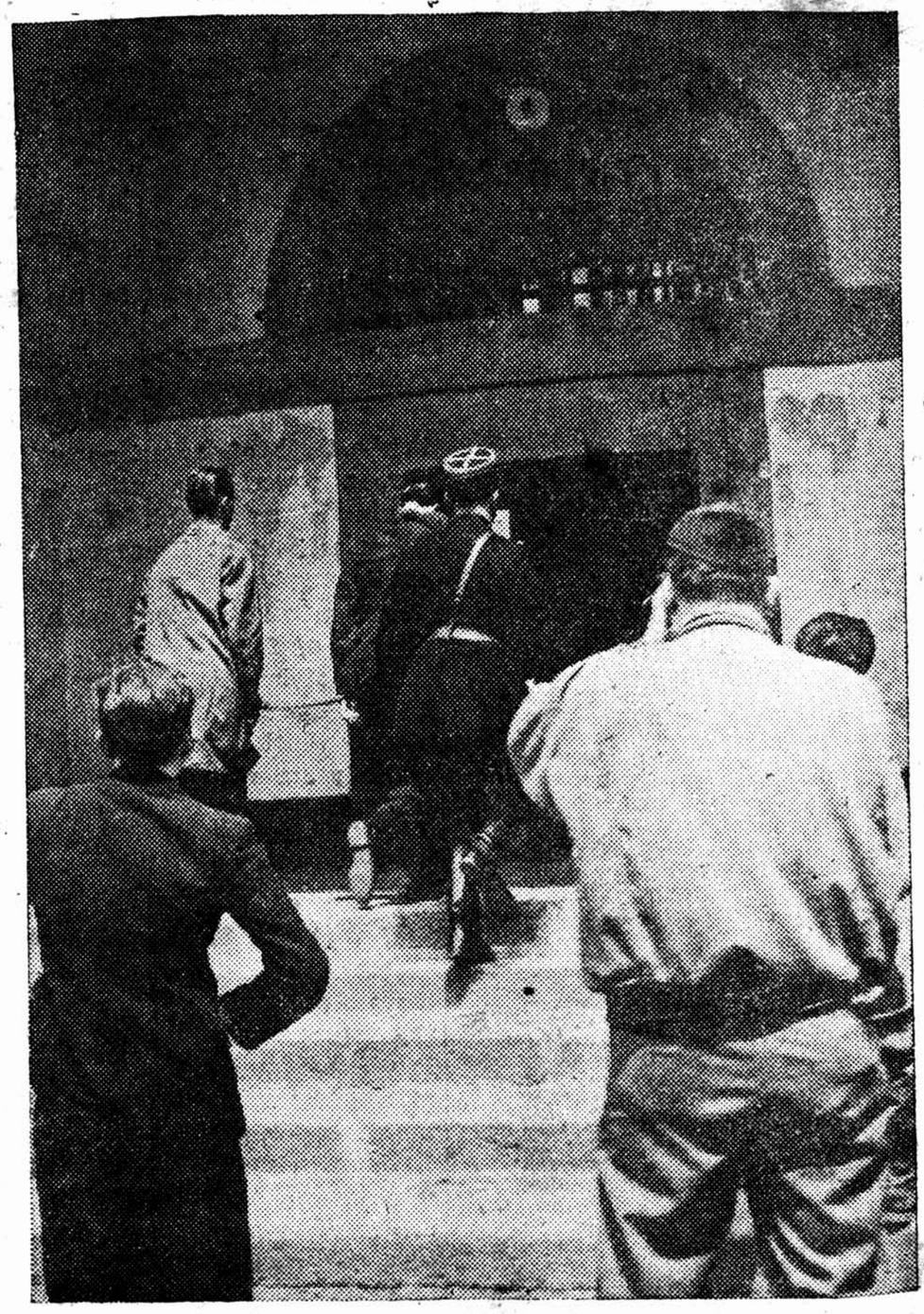
The old woman, 80 if she was a day, trudged down the road in the hot sunlight. Under her arms she carried a big bundle of lettuce and greens. She walked around the bend and saw her house, the house she had left intact three days before to seek shelter farther inland. Now the house was nothing but rubble; it had been used as a German headquarters. The woman did not pause. She walked to the back of her house and found her six rabbits still miraculously alive.

Heroes were a drug on the market on D-Day. But the bravest act I personally witnessed was when two Rangers went after a machine-gun nest back in a field. To do it they had to crawl right through a heavily mined field on their stomachs. They got the machine-gunner and they got back, both with serious wounds (from rifle fire, not mines) and stayed right there on the line for two days, refusing to be evacuated until the position was absolutely secure.

Madame had worked in a London bar once—but that was in the last war. Her vocabulary was limited, but not so her hospitality. She stands at the gate of her house and yells at each Allied soldier she sees the only words of

(Continued on Page 11.)

At the point of American guns, a German prisoner, hands held high, comes out of an underground fortress at Cherbourg.



Spectators watch on the courthouse steps at Cherbourg as two traitors against France are brought to trial by a French policeman.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MI CHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building. Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.